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**CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

**Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.**

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

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## Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

☞ **To Mail Subscribers.** ☜ The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

### PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

An article from the New York Evening *Post*, on Personal Liberty Laws, which we print on another page, hits the nail on the head. We commend it to the attention of all our readers.

### ON TUESDAY.

It is a forgone conclusion that South Carolina will be out of the Union as far as a resolution on paper can take her, on Tuesday next. Her Convention meets to-day. The Ordinance which will pronounce her separation from the benefits of the Federal Postal System and the Judiciary System, is already prepared, and will unquestionably be put through to-morrow. To get rid of the United States Revenue System is a matter of more consequence and more danger. We shall see what advance she makes in that direction. In the meantime, there is no occasion for sack-cloth and ashes, nor for wailing and tears, unless, indeed, the prospect that she will be brought back into the Union in which she has always been a pest, is a cause for woe.

### MORE VIOLENCE.

On Friday evening last, a party of six men, who had just been driven out of the South, after being subjected to almost inconceivable indignities, passed through this city on their way to Rhode Island, where most of them reside. They report that, in the Cotton States, the mob, organized in vigilance committees or bands of minute-men, are making a clean sweep of all who have the misfortune to have been born in the North. If a half of what they assert is true, hundreds of Northern men are reduced there to terrible extremities. Whipped and driven away from the places in which they have been employed, they are making their way Northward, on foot, without money and in daily danger of losing their lives. The excitement against them is increasing in consequence of the rapidly rising apprehension of a slave insurrection, and though innocent of crime or criminal intent, they are in a more desperate condition than if they were in an enemy's country. In no part of Mexico, during the Mexican war, would an American, though alone in the midst of ignorant and hostile *greasers*, have fared half as badly as a Northern man now fares in any one of the rebellious States. We respectfully recommend the whole matter to the consideration of the House Committee of Thirty-Three. Perhaps they may find in it cause of grievance almost as serious as the failure to catch a runaway slave.

### MORE UNION-SAVING.

We knew it would be so. Philadelphia had an Union Meeting for the benefit of the political fossils and the dry-goods trade; and New York was bound by all considerations which regulate politics and influence merchandise, to follow suit. She has made a beginning. Ex-President Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles;" Charles O'Conor, who is the defender of Slavery by choice; Augustus Schell and John A. Dix, Federal office holders, and under obligations to save the Union, whether in danger or not; Fernando Wood, the representative of New York morals; 'Ras Brooks and Washington Hunt, the fag-ends of the rump of old Know-Nothingism, and a few other worthies of like kidney and equal consideration, to say nothing of Watts Sherman who saved the Union in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee when John Brown took Virginia; Comstock, a member of the Albany Regency, and a few other eminent patriots, are at it. The telegraph gives us an account of their doings, and we are content. We commend their pious and patriotic example to Chicago. Let Mr. Postmaster Cook, Collector Strother, District Attorney Fitch, Marshal Hoyne and such others as they can muster, including the two hundred and ten Colonies of Cook county, come to the rescue! Let Gen. Beaubien be sent to South Carolina forthwith, or, if he can't go, Buck Morris will do as well. There is no time to lose. South Carolina holds her Convention to-day (Monday) and to-morrow will go out by resolution. Can the Union be saved by telegraph? If so, let the Union-savers lose no time!

### TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

It is incredible that Mr. Buchanan will, during his administration, do anything to merit the approbation of his countrymen; hence we fear that the report which comes to us from Washington, that he has sent, or is about to send, the Sloop-of-war, *Brooklyn*, to Charleston, to assist in the defence of the United States fortifications at that point, is one of the thousand *canards* which any public exitement is sure to hatch. If true, however, we are approaching the end of this miserable secession business. An imposing demonstration—one which would prove to the little nest of traitors who are plotting the destruction of the government, that when they go out of the Union, they must fight their way out—would settle their hash in a fortnight, and give the country peace. The supposed immunity against bloody consequences to follow their treason, has made them confident and bold. If they could be made to dream of hemp in their unquiet slumbers, and to breast threatened pecuniary and political ruin in their waking hours, their assurance would give way, and their rosy visions of the felicity to be found in a Southern Republic, would be dissipated. We reason from individuals to communities—from the Bobadils in Congress who give fighting men, though from the North, no occasion to complain of their plantation insolence, to South Carolina, the State in which Bobadils are both born and made. Like an unruly and forward child, she needs the birch; and it will be only an encouragement to all other disturbers of the peace, if she fails to get it. Under Mr. Buchanan's hands, the punishment would not be severe. Let him inflict all that his tender soul may dare, and he can be sure that he will not go out of office as wholly despicable as all men now think him.

### Mr. Defrees's Plan.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

EDITORS JOURNAL:—A few days ago, in the hope of contributing something toward quieting the passions of the people, and to assist reason to again assume her sway over the minds of men, I submitted several amendments of the Constitution to the consideration of gentlemen from all sections of the country. They met the approval of many who are regarded as "extremists" on the Slavery question. That they may be discussed by the public, I give them to you for publication. They are as follows:

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. Territory may be acquired by treaty, but not otherwise.

§ 2. The white inhabitants of any Territory numbering twenty thousand shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government, under the forms prescribed by an act of Congress; and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize Slavery or not during its territorial existence.

§ 3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its becoming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to the vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

§ 4. That Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it now exists under sanction of law; nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves [illegible].

The first section makes constitutional, in the future, what in the past we have done in defiance of the Constitution. The acquisition of territory is an act of too much magnitude to be done by joint resolution, (as in the case of Texas,) and should only be accomplished under the solemnity of treaty stipulations.

What is yielded by the second section? The man who thinks that Congress has the right, under the Constitution as it now exists, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and the man who denies the right, simply consent to authorize the people of the Territories to determine the matter for themselves. Is that unjust or unequal to any portion of the country?

What will be its effect? No one, not even Mr. Yancey, supposes it to be possible to make any of our present Territories into Slave States even in the absence of Congressional restriction. The most extreme restrictionists does not propose to apply the restriction to organized Territories. The bills submitted at the last session of Congress for the organization of new Territories do not contain a prohibition. All the territory now in our possession, is, therefore, secure to freedom.

If other territory shall be acquired, the people of the future may be presumed to be quite as wise, as patriotic, and as capable of self-government, as those of the present time. I am willing to leave the question with them, to settle as may be deemed right under the circumstances which may then exist.

Some may object because "slavery" is mentioned. It is said that Mr. Madison did not desire the word "slave" in the original Constitution, because he was unwilling that futurity should know that slavery existed in the United States. Did he suppose that History would fail to record the fact? It is too inexorable for that. It is a reality, and as such must be considered and controlled.

The third and fourth sections make constitutional what many now think doubtful.

The Constitution, so amended, will secure to the people of all sections all the rights for which they ought to contend; and then modify the fugitive slave law so as to make it less obnoxious, (and thereby more effective,) and public opinion will soon repeal all the personal liberty bills.

This accomplished, and the same fraternal feeling which existed among our fathers will be revived among their children, and we shall soon wonder how it happened that we ever permitted ourselves to be so estranged.

The prayers of those who founded the Republic ascended to Heaven for its perpetuity, and I am of those who believe that the God of the Universe means that it SHALL BE PERPETUAL! J. D. D.

Washington, Dec. 10.

### Later from Texas.

[From the N. O. Picayune, 11th.]

The gleanings from the Texas papers are small and uninteresting, with the exception of what defines the character and earnestness of popular feeling against acquiescing in the administration of Lincoln.

Scarcely a paper in Texas but what is in favor of prompt resistance, can be found. Every mail brings proceedings of popular meetings, accounts of the raising of the Lone Star flag, and the notes of preparation for a change of the allegiance of the State.

We need not make extracts to show the current of public feeling in that State, for they would but be a constant repetition of the same action.

It is true, a strong feeling that something may yet be done to save the Union, though with but little hope of success, is manifested by a respectable number of Texans, falling plainly, however, below a majority of the whole people.

Both classes of thinkers in Texas, plainly are hostile to union with the South in any new Confederacy, if separation from the present Union is once effected. This idea is seen in all public action, and in the utterances of the press. This summary of public news will indicate to our readers at home and abroad the progress of the revolution in the Lone Star State.

GUARANTEES.—The Marshall *Republican*, which has not been a very moderate paper, on the Southern question, gives the following as sufficient guarantees of Southern rights in the Union, and believes if they were granted by the North, accord might be restored:

1. To repeal their unconstitutional enactments nullifying the fugitive slave law, and to provide for its future enforcement.
2. That no more Abolition petitions shall be presented, or Abolition speeches made in Congress, because, without this, it is folly, and worse than folly, to talk about the question being settled.
3. To renounce all idea of abolishing slavery anywhere.
4. Equal rights in the Territories, and the protection of slave property, in common with every other species of property, wherever the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends.
5. The admission of slave States equally with free States.

THE CONVENTION.—A movement is earnestly made in most of the counties, for a convention called by the Legislature spontaneously convened in extra session. It finds, however, considerable resistance as a revolutionary action which it is difficult to to justify, and which may lead to disastrous consequences.

HOMESPUN.—Many of the citizens of Texas are putting off everything of wearing apparel that is manufactured at the North, and coming out in full suits of homespun. The Northern manufacturers may make a note of this.

### A Canadian View.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.—One of the most difficult things we know of is to form an accurate opinion on the present condition of American affairs. It has frequently happened amongst vast democracies, in times of great public excitement, that the opinions and feelings of a majority of the people have been misjudged, because it has been in the power of a few to conceal all those things which they do not desire to appear, and to palm off their own wishes as those of the entire community. The waters of the South have been violently stirred, and as a consequence the filthy sediment—low enough in peaceable times—has been brought to the surface. We can see nothing now but froth and dirt. The most grinding tyranny which at this moment troubles any portion of Europe, is nowhere equalled by the mob-law of the South. In Venetia itself the Austrian *gens d'arms* would not dare to maltreat the people as the citizens of the United States are, day after day, week after week, treated in South Carolina, in Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama.

If any potentate, be he who he may, should venture without trial, without legal proof, without reason, to tar and feather an American; to whip him mercilessly, to ride him on a rail, to commit upon him any one of the numerous indignities the "mean whites" of the slave States are such adepts in; throughout the United States, from the boundaries of Canada to the shores of the Mexican Gulf, there would be one unanimous cry for redress. And yet no man from the North, unless sealed with the Democratic stamp, can now venture into the slave States in safety. He might go to China, to Rome, to the King of Dahomey's possessions, and be sure of civil treatment; but let him not venture within reach of the American chivalry, for if it be but suspected that he holds anti-slavery opinions, no mercy will be shown him; he may esteem himself happy if he escape with his life, after sundry buckets of tar have been applied, and sundry doses of cow-hide administered to him. Into the benighted regions of slavery no truths can be got. Every Republican newspaper is excluded with a rigor unknown even to the despotic governments of the old world. All the avenues of information are closed; mob law reigns supreme.

We submit, then, it is perfectly possible that the men who are making all this stir do not represent the opinions of the majority in the seceding States. True we hear little of these latter; but they dare not speak, even though in the majority. Neither dared the people of Paris speak when in the great revolution a small band of ruffians were hurrying their best and bravest to the block. Sure we are that Southern men of intelligence, men capable of reasoning, men acquainted with the aspect of affairs beyond their own immediate town or village, cannot be along with those who believe half the people in the free States are already starving because the South Carolinian banks are stopped; who believe England is ready, for the sake of cotton, to give an armed support to the secessionists; who believe that Northern trade will be destroyed and Northern fields go untilled, should a few States leave the Union. Yet these are the stories told to half-witted beings by intriguing politicians, who, seeing that while the Union is preserved they have no chance of office, wish to shine as bright particular stars in a minor and pro-slavery hemisphere. No greater tax has been placed upon popular credulity since Jack Cade promised such plenty in England that it should be made felony to drink small beer.—*Toronto Globe.*

### Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler writes to the *Evangelist* concerning an interview with the President elect and his wife at Chicago, Illinois. He says:

After seeing how freely the people gathered at Mr. Lincoln's parlor door, and how familiarly they knocked thereat, I took the liberty of sending in my card, and was invited very promptly to his apartments. As soon as I entered, the "man with the patriarch's name" stood before me—not quite so tall as the Kentucky giant, and not quite so thin as Barnum's live skeleton—but certainly quite tall and lank enough for gracefulness. He does not look like the melancholy prints in the shop windows. Homely as he is, (that is the very word, homely—a plain, homespun, home-loving, unpretending character) his face is not unattractive. His eye is good—his hair glossy—his voice has a clean-cut distinctness, that must make him a pleasant public speaker. His manner is exceedingly genial. He grasped my hand warmly—put me at ease by a cordial recognition, and led me at once to the other side of the room, where sat a refined and not unhandsome lady, whom I soon found was "the little woman down the street" to whom he first made known the news of his nomination last spring. "Here, my dear, is ——," was his homely introduction; and I was domesticated at once. She will do the honors of the White House, I doubt not, gracefully. They seemed a whole-souled, unpretending couple; chatted cordially about the churches, pastors, &c. &c., and did not betray the slightest sense of having lost their balance by sudden promotion. Of Mrs. Lincoln, the politician, I say nothing; but Lincoln, the man, I was delighted with.

### "Irrepressible Conflict."

(*Continued.*)

The *Lumbermen's Advertiser* publishes the following letter received by a well-known firm in this city:

"LAK PROVIDENCE LA NOV 13 1860. (Chicago Il

Messrs Wood Henderson & Cornwell

Dear Sirs

As we intend to pass a *Law* Repudiating *all* debts to Northern fanatis, and Abolitions It wel be necessary for you to Show a *Clean Shirt* * * * * before I pay you for the Span of Mules for which you hold my note for. with Hayes & Guest as Shuritys

If, your ar Right on the Goose let me hear from you as your *Silence* will be taken as Judgement a gainst, you and the money with he—*ll* If *all* Right the money will be paid

yours very Respectfully

N., D., INGRAHAM

P S will you tak a *Nigger*

### Established Religion of the Cotton Confederacy.

While cotton politicians are busy in severing the bonds of Union, and settling upon a plan of government for independant Cottondom, it seems that the Episcopal clergyman are not asleep, nor so far carried away by the political excitement as to sight of advantages to be gained by the Episcopal Church. It is rumored, and we give the rumor for what it is worth that letters or circulars have been addressed to prominent Northern Episcopalians, stating that, in the event of secession, efforts will be made to make the Episcopal church the established church of the new government. Such is the rumor, but like thousands of other rumors in these exciting times, it may have no foundation.—*Springfield Journal.*

VERY CONCILIATORY.—A gentleman of Detroit, a supporter of Lincoln, writes a very kind letter to Gov. Gist, inviting him to see how kindly disposed the people there are to the South. He offers entertainment free of expense, and says if Lincoln infringes on any of the rights of the South he will abandon him. Too late.—*South Carolinian.*

## THE CITY.

**New Year's Address.**

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 26th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

SHIELDS' SOCIABLE.—The Shields Guard give their annual Sociable at their Armory in Board of Trade Block, this evening.

THE WEATHER.—We are in the midst of delightful winter weather. There is not snow enough for sleighing, though in the interior of the State they are handsomely off in this respect. Forty miles west of this city, in the Fox River Valley, the sleighs are slipping about merrily.

GOUGH ON LONDON.—John B. Gough will deliver on extra lecture before the Y. M. Association, at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening. This will not be of the regular course, and season tickets will not, therefore admit to it. His subject is "London," the second and last of his course on that theme.

STILL ANOTHER INNOCENT.—A country exchange gives the details of the recent fleecing of a man named Ross, from Clinton, DeWitt county, at the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago depot in this city, last week. It was done by the confidence game, and the victim paid his whole pile of over $20 for the moral not to trust strangers in a depot who seek to borrow money.

☞ Mr. Gough gives his second and last lecture on "London" before the Young Men's Association, this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. To prevent a rush, the ticket office will be opened from 8 o'clock A.M., and the seats in the hall will be arranged so as to accommodate as many as possible. It will be an independent lecture, and season tickets will not admit to it.

RUN OVER BY A STREET CAR.—On Friday evening a young man named Thomas Briggs was run over by a State street car, in attempting to jump off while the car was under headway. His left leg was badly fractured and lacerated below the knee. He resides on Michigan avenue. Drs. Hitchcock and Tucker dressed the wounds, and the limb will be saved. It is a fair warning to all to exercise caution in leaping from cars in motion.

A BEAUTIFUL TESTIMONIAL.—We were shown on Saturday, an elegant cane manufactured by the well known jewelry house of L. Nowlin & Co., at 59 South Clark street. The massive gold head of the ebony staff, bearing the following inscription, "Martin P. Sweet, by his Republican friends of Stephenson Co." It is an instance of caning where the recipient well deserves all he gets, and the present does credit to the donors and to the taste and skill of the Chicago house who furnished the same.

NORTH SIDE SKATING CLUB.—We understand a number of skaters from the North Side met on Friday evening last, and formed a skating club under the name of "North Side Skating Club." The following named gentlemen were chosen to be its officers: J. O'Neil, President; J. H. Dixon, Vice-President; Sam'l D. Childs, Secretary; J. Barrett, Treasurer.

It is their intention to meet in friendly contact with any other club that is now, or may be formed, at any of the games usually played by skaters.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The friends and members of this Society need hardly to be reminded that the second of this delightful series of monthly concerts comes off to-night in Bryan Hall. The programme presents great attractions and is perhaps one of the finest ever offered to a Chicago audience. It embraces compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, Chapin, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Litouf and Donizetti. We advise all to be in their seats early as the concert will comence at 8 o'clock, punctually. There will be a general rehearsal this forenoon at 11 o'clock in Bryan Hall. Members can obtain extra tickets at 50 cents each at the office of Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets. Also tickets will be sold at the Concert Hall.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The great legendary drama of "Faust and Marguerite" will be produced this evening, at McVicker's Theatre, with entire new scenery by the excellent artist, Whytal. It is said to be one of the most effective plays ever produced. Dramatized from the German of Goethe, it abounds in thrilling situations and wonderful mechanical effects, all new to a Chicago audience. The manager has procured the great "Drummond Light," which will be used to add to the gorgeousness of the Tableaux. The last scene is said to be wonderful, occupying the entire stage, and changing from a sombre church to the realms of light and beauty, with Marguerite supported by angels between earth and heaven, in a superb tableau brilliantly illuminated by the Drummond light. From what we have heard of the success of this piece in other cities, we predict for it here a long run, and trust the manager will be compensated for his liberality in producing it.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?—Suppose some poor man of large family and small stipend should petition the Common Council for leave to build his cabin in the street, fencing off an odd end of the latter for the purpose, and should proceed to raise melons and cabbages in the little patch thus accorded him in his poverty, would it not raise a blast of dissatisfaction, even in the asking that would give the petitioner leave to withdraw with a celerity akin to that described by the unfortunate lover who was coaxed down the front steps of his Dulcinea's domicile by the double soled boot of her father? Decidedly the reception of that petition would not encourage a very lively procession of similar ones in its wake.

Why should it be otherwise when a wealthy warehouse man comes into the Council and asks the City Fathers to give him a street to his own use and behests. And yet this little favor of precisely this class came near passing, and was actually accorded to Mr. Sturgess by the Alderman of the Tenth Ward in his report on the matter. Fortunately the millionaire was disappointed by the vigilance of other Aldermen, and North street still remains intact to the West Division. "There is many a slip," is an old proverb, and we know of no more reason why streets should be given to millionaires for warehouse sites, than to poor men for cabbage gardens. If to either, we ... decidedly the claims of the latter.

### The Bridge Conspiracy Case.

The arguments of counsel were continued on Saturday in the case against Bissell in the Recorder's Court, for alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge. The case was given to the jury at 8 o'clock P. M., and in two hours they came in with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

### A Beautiful Invention.

At the Sugar Refinery, on the north side of the river, there is in operation an attachment to a steam boiler, which unites wonderful simplicity and success of operation, replacing the pump in feeding boilers, and doing away with all the various and complicated movements and appliances to such end. We had heard before of Giffard's Injector, and have read where it has been described by high authorities in steam matters. An opportunity is given as above for our citizens and practical men to witness it in its beautiful and perfectly complete utility.

Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 181 Lake street are the exclusive agents for the Northwest, and by them the Injector is being introduced into an use it will rapidly extend and widen.

The Giffard Injector was invented by the Frenchman whose name it bears but a few years since, and has been adopted extensively in France and England. Messrs. Sellers, the well known machinists of Philadelphia, control the patent in the United States, and have erected extensive machinery for the manufacture of this instrument, for which they have already extensive orders for locomotives and boilers of every class.

By means of a small brass, cylindrical instrument, with three inlet or outlet pipes, and two valve handles, one working within the other, water can be drawn from a moderate height or distance, without working piston or other force than the mere velocity of a jet of steam, taken from the boiler and forced in grain below the water line.

A steam pipe is taken from any convenient part of the boiler to this instrument; the steam pipe, soon after it enters, is surrounded by the supply water and the two are soon brought in contact and together then pass through a reduced or conical shaped opening (in a No. 8 instrument only five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter,) the steam and water united now pass through an open space, (literally in the open air, for you can see them in motion through openings in the machine,) into another tube of about the same size and shape as the one they leave, in which tube is situated a check valve to prevent the water coming back from the boiler; this check valve is moved and the steam and water together rush past it into the boiler.

The water is drawn along with the steam upon the same principle by which a body of water at rest will, when in contact with a pipe through which water is flowing rapidly, through a small opening in that pipe, join the water in motion, flowing along with it. This instrument forces water into boilers at all times when the steam is up, requiring very little attention—is easily adjusted to the requirements of the boiler by turning a lever to regulate either the water or steam supply, and the engineer can, at any time, after a little experience, judge of the amount of water passing by the position of the levers or handles.

This injection must inevitably replace pumps and "doctors" on steamboats and other boilers for forcing water into them, and we commend an inspection of it, not only to those who are immediately interested in steam boilers, but to the curious in seeing interesting and beautiful machinery.

### "Nothing to Wear."

A great Ball is to come off for the benefit of those who have "Nothing to wear." And this is a pleasing variation on the usual state of facts, since, it is no novelty for an affair of the kind to be gotten up and briskly participated in by those just in that destitute condition, if the ladies themselves are to be believed beforehand, when busy milliners and mantaumakers drive their flying needles to relieve the positively shocking wants of this nature known to all male relatives of Flora McFlimsey and her sisterhood.

For this Grand Ball, according to its design, the entire order of things is to be changed. Costumes are to be selected with a view to and on the scale of those whose perplexity is not between Paris robes, shining silks, and fairy tissues, but wherewithal they shall be clothed at all. Think of that, and they will think of it who, reading the announcement in another column, enter into the spirit of the affair and once for sweet charity's sake make up a Ball attire.

The managers are not imposing a rigid rule in this matter. There is no strict regulation as to costume, but the end and purpose of the Ball will be best answered, and all its results the most valuable, the more nearly the fair ones and their attendants realise the idea of a "Calico Ball;" the ladies dressed in a fabric to which circumstances limit the larger share of their sex for life, a fabric peculiarly a home affair, the opposite remove from formalism and rules of etiquette. And to keep them company the gentlemen are to remember that while clothing may be at once warm and stylish, a very large class in our midst are only too willing to accept, and yet too largely denied, the former quality.

The Calico Ball invites everybody to remember the poor, and give not only their attendance, but their ball costume to the same. In other cities these occasions have been most notable successes, and this, the first in our city, will doubtless show that, as is their wont, a happy vein has been struck for the benefit of the Ministry at Large, by the Committee and numerous citizens who have selected it and sustain it as the almoner of their generous bounties.

Let the "Calico Ball" be a success. Let its returns be a large amount of liberal aid, a store of warm clothing, which the poor need. Let everybody read the announcement in another column, and "select your partners" for the "Calico Ball."

THE TREMONT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—The old and always popular Tremont, it is finally settled is to undergo a thorough system of internal and vital improvements before another season. The entire building is to be raised to grade, six feet, and the stores be entirely remodeled, with new and handsome fronts. The Lake street front is to be extended by an addition of twenty-five feet. The structures in the area and the east wing are to be torn down and rebuilt in a substantial and first class manner, the wing to contain a very large dining hall, ordinaries and the cuisine department of the house. On the main hotel floor, the present range of rooms, comprising the office, barber's shop and wash-room are to be torn away, and the whole space given to a wide and elegant hall. In the rear of the Dearborn street front a rotunda is to be built as a saloon. These improvements are to be most thorough, and are to cost $80,000, making the Tremont still in the front rank of hoteldom in the Northwest. Work is to commence in February, and will be completed in three months. The house is to be re-furnished throughout.

ECLECTIC FOR JANUARY.—The best number ever issued. A large assortment of English and American Almanacs for 1861; Emerson's New Book, "The Conduct of Life;" and pictures for the Holidays, may be had at Norris & Hyde's, 102 Madison street, and 100 Dearborn street. They also expect to receive the "Burch Divorce Case" complete this (Monday) morning, and Harper's Magazine for January, 1861.

☞ The range of the thermometer during the last week as noted by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, was as follows:

| Date. | | 7 A. M. | 12 M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday, Dec'ber | 9 | 31 | 38 | 36 |
| Monday, " | 10 | 34 | 37 | 33 |
| Tuesday, " | 11 | 17 | 27 | 20 |
| Wednesday, " | 12 | 19 | 22 | 21 |
| Thursday, " | 13 | 9 | 11 | 5 |
| Friday, " | 14 | 10 | 22 | 21 |
| Saturday, " | 15 | 18 | 29 | 24 |

SHALL THE UNION BE DISSOLVED?—It is certainly not for a lack of precedent, and on account of positive novelty that a late divorce suit in this community attracted so much attention. Looking over the docket in the Superior Court we counted forty-two divorce cases either finished or in various stages of progress, entered since May last. Did anybody know we ...

### New Church Edifices.

Chicago may well be proud of her present array of splendid church edifices. The present season will witness several highly creditable, and some of them strikingly beautiful additions to the number. A few notes on these latter may interest our readers.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN.

This new edifice, located on the corner of Rush and Indiana streets, is in the Romanesque order of architecture, of red brick, faced with pressed brick and trimmed with cut stone from the Athens quarry. It is ninety-eight by one hundred feet on the ground, eighty feet high to the ridge, and forty-three to the eaves. On one corner stands a tower twenty-four feet square at its base, one hundred and two feet high, and surmounted by a wooden octagonal spire ninety feet high and shingled ornamentally. On the other corner is a like turret, thirteen feet square and one hundred and ninety-six feet high. The windows are spacious and of very heavy stained glass, the main front one being twenty feet wide by thirty high. The main front door is fourteen feet wide and eighteen feet high. It has a double truss open-timbered roof, supported on either side by columns and grained oak. The main audience room is seventy by eighty feet, with four aisles, containing one hundred and seventy panneled-end and carved-arm slips, to be upholstered with crimson damask. The pulpit is raised four feet from the main floor, and is five by fourteen feet square. On this stands a heavy desk in columns, approached on either side by an easy flight of stairs. The organ recess, at the right hand of the desk, is in the northeast corner of the building.

There are galleries on three sides, containing seventy slips. The whole service-room will comfortably seat eleven hundred persons. The basement has two side vestibules, pastor's study, ladies' parlor, two lecture rooms, and furnace room. W. W. Boyington is the architect; Deglin, mason; Boggs & Son, carpenters; Van Doren & Kinne, painters; Merriman & Co., cut stone; W. & E. Cook, stained glass; Jevne & Almini fresco painters; Jas. Parker, tin roofer. The edifice is now under the hands of the painters and upholsterers, and will probably be in a condition for dedication by Christmas.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST.

On Washington street, near Union Park, the Second Universalist Society, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, pastor, have erected a very handsome wooden structure, now nearly ready for the fresco work on the interior. It will probably be dedicated some time next month.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.

The elegant and substantial edifice being erected by the Society of Trinity, (Episcopalian,) Rev. James Pratt, Rector, situated on the South side of Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, is already enclosed and the work on the interior progressing. The towers to rise from either corner of the Northern front, are yet uncompleted. The whole is, however, being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and is intended to be completed for dedication on Easter. This church is intended for the place of worship of one of our oldest established congregations, and they will deserve congratulation when its two hundred communicants, twelve hundred members and two hundred Sabbath School children, are finally removed from the wooden edifice now occupied by them, on Madison between Clark and LaSalle streets, to their new home as indicated.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Society, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, pastor, are erecting on the north side of Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, a substantial and elegant stone edifice. The walls are all up and the superstructure ready for roofing. The front of this Church is strikingly beautiful. Over the south front gable window is a circular stone, some eight feet in diameter, on which is inscribed the motto, "*Domini verbum manet in æternum*," and a representation of an open bible. Over the doorway is a square block inscribed, "The Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem." This is doubtless the most elaborate piece of work ever executed in our beautiful Illinois stone, and finely attests its qualities of texture and tint.

This building, as it is to be finished, is nevertheless but the rear portion of the prospective edifice to front on Wabash avenue, and which will prove, when completed, one of the noblest church edifices in the country. By the wise forethought of a prominent member of their congregation this society of New Jerusalem are possessors of this noble site, one of the most valuable for such a use in this city.

### Kansas Acknowledgments.

Received since Dec. 12, 1860, from the following sources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thanksgiving Col. Church, Bedford, Wis., per H. P. Hinman | $5.00 |
| Ladies of M. E. Church, Chicago, per Mrs. Wheeler, $24, less discount on $2 uncurrent | 23.60 |
| Avails of Concert at Rockford, Ill., per L. B. Cashman | 50.00 |
| Citizens of Cottage Hill, DuPage Co., Ill., per H. W. Litch field | 30.00 |
| Citizens of Shop ierre, Wis., per Thomas Holmes | 26.60 |
| Citizens of Bellevue, Ohio, per H. M. Flagler, $67, less $1 uncurrent | 65.80 |
| Holmes Hammond Clinton, Rock Co., Wis. | 34.00 |
| John Thayer, Minooka, Grundy Co., Ill. | 3.00 |
| T. B. W., Muskegon, Mich. | 2.00 |
| Citizens of Shabbona, Ill., by Dr. Kittell | 7.00 |
| Mrs. Bangs, Chicago | 1.00 |
| J. S. C., Chicago | 10.00 |
| John Kirk, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Relief Committee, town of Orland and vicinity, by W. Jackson | 35.00 |
| Relief Committee, Kalamazoo, Mich, by S. W. Walker | 18.00 |
| Relief Com., Prairieville and vicinity, by S. W. Walker | 60.00 |
| Relief Com., Springfield, Ill., (for the benefit of "Tecumseh Township, Kansas," by J. S. Bradford | 200.00 |
| Relief Com., Rockford, Ill., by Chas. Williams | 103.00 |
| Relief Com., Evanston, Ill., by Mr. Brodidge | 5.00 |
| A. B. Chapman, Stonington, Christian Co., Ill. | 5.00 |
| G. C. Harvey, and others, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa. | 6.25 |
| First Presbyterian Church, Fond du Lac, Wis., by S. E. Lefferts | 11.00 |
| Ladies of the M. E. Church, Chicago, by Rev. W. F. Stewart | 30.00 |
| By Am. Express Co., from Tonica, Ill., (no name) | 15.00 |
| Total | $751.75 |
| Sent per Am. Express Co., Dec. 14, 1860, to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas | $751.75 |

JOHN, EVANS, Chicago, Ill.

### Masonic.

At the Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 Royal Arch Masons, held on Friday, Dec. 14th, the following officers were elected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wiley M. Egan | High Priest. |
| Theodore T. Gurney | King. |
| Martin Ryerson | Scribe. |
| Nathan W. Huntley | C. H. |
| John H. Dart | P. S. |
| Geo. W. Wilson | R. A. C. |
| Robert C. Garrabrant | M. 3d Veil. |
| H. T. Porter | M. 2nd Veil. |
| Henry Turner | M. 1st Veil. |
| Henry Curtis | Treasurer. |
| Ira Goddard | Secretary. |
| Reuben Taylor | Chaplain. |
| Reuben Cleveland, J. K. Russell and D. F. Wilson | Stewards. |
| I. P. Hatfield | Tyler. |

### A Correction.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

One of our city papers gave origin to a report, a few weeks ago, that Patrick Gibbons, late of this city, had met with his death by lynch law at Pike's Peak, or in Denver City. At the same time, his character was wrongfully attempted to be aspersed.

His friends in this city were put to mortification and expense by reason of the unfounded report so published; but are now enabled to state that the report was without any foundation in fact. A recent letter from Mr. Gibbons to one of his friends in this city, justly denounces the report as false and malicious.

It is hoped that you will, as in some measure a remedy for the injustice arising from the report, give the same currency to this correction of the report that was given to the report itself.

*Chicago, Dec. 15, 1860.*

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution which is a link in the great chain of National Mercantile Colleges has met with a continued and increasing success since its first establishment in this city. Every facility is afforded for obtaining a thorough business education, and we understand our young men are pretty generally availing themselves of these privileges. The College never was in a more prosperous condition than at the present time.

☞ Parlor Matches, without Brimstone, also Wax Matches, Tapers and Candles, sold by Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

NEW AND HANDSOME GOODS.—Messrs. W. H. C. Miller & Co. have just opened at 25 Clark street, opposite the Exchange Bank, an extremely large and beautiful assortment of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, which we believe will be in great demand during the present season. Messrs. Miller & Co. are so well known in the community that ...

PAINTINGS.—Now on free exhibition at Store No. 82 Lake street, a choice collection of fine Oil Paintings and we trust our citizens will not neglect to visit this gallery of fine pictures as they are in diversity of design, beauty of finish, harmony, and richness of color superior to any collection ever before offered in this city, and we recommend to all who wish to possess really fine works of art, and obtain them at very low prices, to be present at the Sale, to take place on Monday, Dec. 17th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and Tuesday 18th at 7 o'clock P. M. The opportunity to see a fine collection of pictures is rare in this city.

SEAMAN'S BENEFIT BALL.—The first annual Ball of the Seaman's Benevolent Society will come off at the Public Hall, in Lind Block, on Friday evening the 21st inst. The express object of this gathering, which the managers will strive to render a pleasant and agreeable affair, is to raise funds to purchase a Library for the use of said Society. It is hoped the benevolent will lend a helping hand. The members of the Society will be punctual at the meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings. Tickets $1.00 to be had at the Hall. Refreshments provided at the building.

R. PRINDIVILLE, WM. P. CARDWELL, P. MCGUIRE, JOHN MCNEALEY, JOHN KNIGHT, HENRY DEAL, } Managers.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1860. 4t-d h

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 32 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sc5-1y

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. CHARLES CORREE and Miss ELIZABETH GODDARD.


**FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,**

**For a Holiday Present,**

EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. — EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS.

Select LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S Tight Stitch STRONG AND DURABLE Family SEWING MACHINE. IT IS Exactly what your LADY FRIEND, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER, Wants for a HOLIDAY PRESENT.

It will be a life-long source of pleasure and satisfaction—will not wear out in a year or two—as would many other costly and less useful articles you might purchase. Call and see them at the Salesroom of

COOK, STONE & CO. 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.) [no5W-6m-deod-wem]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. no1'60-1y

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND Silver Ware, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 77 LAKE STREET, Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES, LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS, CHAIN BRACELETS, PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS, CORAL BRACELETS, CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,) SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,) SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, GOLD SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES, TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns,) INDIVIDUAL SALTS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS, NAPKIN RINGS, WINE STANDS, GOBLETS, TEA SETS, &C.

FANCY GOODS, In the Greatest Variety, such as FANS, OPERA GLASSES, COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C. GEO. W. STEVENS & CO., 77 Lake Street 77. dec1 346781aml

DWYER'S ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS, An Efficacious Remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS BILIOUS BILIOUS AND AND AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN HEARTBURN HEARTBURN DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct derangement of that organ as surely without the risk of any unpleasant or injurious consequences.

Price 25 Cents Per Box. Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Sta Wps. FOR SALE BY SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) 94 Lake Street 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE [no19d601-1mistp]

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one, two, or three years on city property. ...

## New Advertisements.

WHY HAVE A COUGH? WHEN ONE BOTTLE OF DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP will cure it instanter! What use in waiting when it always cures? Try it, and you will rejoice in having escaped the danger of CONSUMPTION. no29-3m-net

BOARDING.—A suite of pleasant front rooms and a single room with board can now be had at No. 79 Michigan Avenue. de15x1t

WANTED—A boy 12 or 14 years old; one that can board with his parents preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 168 Clark street. de17d676-1t

BOARDING.—Board wanted in a respectable private family in a convenient location. Good accomodations required. French family preferred. Address, H. T. B., box 6098 Post office. de17x1t

LOST.—From a dray, somewhere between the Illinois Central Railroad Freight Office and Rush street Bridge, a small roll of Leather, marked "J. B. Grant, La Crosse, Wis." The finder by returning the same to C. N. SMITH, Freight Agent at I. C. R. R. Freight Office, will be liberally rewarded. de17x1t

FOR RENT.—Furnished House, (Eight Rooms,) on Halsted street. Genteel house and completely furnished. Will rent it until 1st May, to a suitable tenant, very reasonable. Address Box 3471. de17x1t

TO RENT.—The Brewery on the east side of Wolcott street, between Saberton's and Huck's Breweries, and lately occupied by A. P. Dickinson, will now be rented to a good tenant, very low. Apply to CHAS. H. ATKINS, 203 Randolph street. de17x3t

YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION. JOHN B. GOUGH, Will deliver his second and last LECTURE ON "LONDON," At Metropolitan Hall, this Monday Evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. This will be an independent lecture and season tickets will not admit to it. The box office for the sale of tickets will be opened at 8 A. M. Admission, 25 cents. H. W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman Lec. Com.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A Business Meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms in Methodist Block, This (Monday) Evening, at 7 o'clock. The punctual attendance of members is requested. de17-d673-1t

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. I have on hand a large assortment of PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS. SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C. Ivory Handle and other Cutlery. Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts. With a very large and complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C., Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out the consignment. JOHN RANKIN, 177 Randolph street. my16-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day purchased the entire stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Fixtures, &c., formerly owned by Thomas J. Rigg, corner of State and Taylor streets. The present proprietor will carry on the business as heretofore. PETER STUDER. THOS. J. RIGG. Chicago, December 15, 1860. de7x1t

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., keep constantly on hand a good supply of this celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail. No. 101 Clark street, Larmon Block. de17d678-3w

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. de17d683-6m 181 Lake street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!! PARLOR ORNAMENTS. FANCY GOODS. RICH GIFTS FOR LADIES. Rich Gifts for Gentlemen. BRIDAL GIFTS. Large Assortment. Please Examine. J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake Street.

SECESSION! SECESSION!! FROM FORMER PRICES. Cloaks for the Holidays AT POSITIVE REDUCTIONS. IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!! TO BUY Zephyr Hoods, Gaiters, Mittens, Etc., Etc., OF A. G. DOWNS & CO., No. 150 Lake Street No. 150 [no19-d489-1mistp]

T. B. CARTER HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF DRESS GOODS, Which he will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17th, at PANIC PRICES. 136 Lake Street 136

BAGS. 50,000 STARK MILLS $25.00. 20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS 24.50. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS Can be found at the Optical Establishment of LOUIS MAUSS, No. 79 South Clark Street No. 79 Viz:—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, POLYORAMAS, COSMORAMAS, &c., &c. Please call at 79 South Clark street, the sign of the Mammoth Spectacles, and make your selections. de17-d689-3w

FINNAN HADDIES, Received Weekly at DOGGET & EASSON, GROCERS, 20 North Clark street. de17-d675-3t

THE MOST USEFUL, Beautiful and Acceptable Present FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEARS, IS A GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine. THIRTY DIFFERENT STYLES, From $40 to $100. Sold at 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. no16'60-1y1stp

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

CHOICE WINTER APPLES. 1000 Barrels WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES, Of which the following comprises some of the different varieties, to-wit: BALDWINS, GREENINGS, SPITZENBURGS, RUSSETS, ROMANITES, SEEK NO FURTHERS, PIPPINS, WINE SOPS, GILLIFLOWERS, TALLMAN SWEETINGS, &c., &c. Also—4,000 Pounds very choice DRIED APPLES. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. CHARLES HAHLL, 73 Clark street.

LOST—A Skeleton Safe Key.— ...

## Amusements.

GRAND CALICO BALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Chicago Ministry-at-Large, (UNITARIAN.) AT BRYAN HALL, Dec. 26th, 1860. ALL HANDS ROUND!! TICKETS—TWO DOLLARS, Each Ticket admitting a gentleman and Ladies!

☞ It is requested that the ladies appear each in an American Calico Dress, for that occasion, though none will be excluded for non-compliance.

☞ It is hoped that the dresses worn at the party, or an equivalent amount of Calico in the piece, will be donated to the Ministry, for clothing the poor.

☞ Suits of clothes worn by the gentlemen at the Ball will not be refused on the next day. A full suit sufficient for and appropriate to the occasion may be bought for $6 to $10.

☞ A Collation will be furnished by the lady members of the two Unitarian Societies, with such assistance as will be rendered them by other religious organizations.

☞ Tickets will be sold only by a Committee of Gentlemen, with due regard to the importance of securing the attendance of an unexceptionable company.

☞ Music to consist of sixteen pieces, selected from the best Bands in the city.

☞ No White Kids, no White Waistcoats, no Musk allowed.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Ministry-at-Large is purely benevolent, not theological, in its objects. It knows no sects, creeds nor denominations. Its mission is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked to sustain night-schools for the instruction of such as are cut off from the advantages of the Common School System, and, above all, to provide homes for the houseless and homeless children, who, by the death, crime or misfortune of parents, have been thrown upon the charity of this Christian city. During the last year it has accomplished much for every one of the objects enumerated; but it finds itself, at the beginning of an inclement season, without adequate funds for the continuation of its work. The calls upon it are increasing; but its means are greatly restricted.

It has been suggested that the benevolent of Chicago would respond to an appeal for its support; and among the many methods recommended for raising money, none has met with such favor as a CHARITY BALL, under the patronage of the ladies to whom the appeal is never cry in vain.

The undersigned, a Committee chosen for the purpose, beg to assure the public:

1st—That the Party shall be decorous and unexceptionable in character.

2d—That the entire sum raised thereby will be devoted, not to the payment of the salaries of employes, but, sacredly to the wants of the poor; and,

3d—That in the disbursement of that sum, while neither the faith nor nationality of the applicant shall be asked, extraordinary pains shall be taken that none but the really poor are assisted.

Respectfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| JONATHAN BURR, | M. D. GILMAN, |
| WILLIAM B. OGDEN, | S. F. GALE, |
| J. YOUNG SCAMMON, | E. B. MCCAGG, |
| GEORGE SCHNEIDER, | THOS. B. BRYAN, |
| N. B. JUDD, | D. V. BELL, |
| E. C. LARNED, | GEO. W. GAGE, |
| JULIAN S. RUMSEY, | S. B. COBB, |
| A. C. HESING, | E. B. TALCOTT, |
| R. F. CARVER, | A. H. BURLEY, |
| G. S. HUBBARD, | PHILLIP WADSWORTH, |
| JOHN C. HAINES, | C. H. RAY, |
| E. I. TINKHAM, | N. P. WILDER, |
| W. H. ARTHUR, | S. C. HIGGINSON, |
| JEROME BEECHER, | ELI BATES, |
| H. E. SARGENT, | J. D. WEBSTER, |
| I. N. ARNOLD, | E. K. ROGERS, |
| E. W. WILLARD, | |

de17-d teod COMMITTEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock. Admission.—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00. Engagement of the distinguished American Tragedian, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS. MONDAY Evening, Dec. 17th, will be presented for the first time in Chicago, the great romantic, legendary drama from the German of Goethe, entitled FAUST AND MARGUERITE. Mephistophiles Mr. J. B. Roberts. Other characters by the entire company. Every care has been taken in the production of this beautiful spectacular drama. Entire new scenery by J. W. Whytal. New and novel mechanical effects by D. Pratte. In order to give superb effect to the magnificent tableaux, the Manager has procured, at a great expense, the apparatus for manufacturing the wonderful Drummond Light, which will be used for the first time in this city. To conclude with the Farce of FITZSMYTH OF FITZSMITH HALL. ☞ In preparation for the Holidays, a Grand Fairy Extravaganza, with new and gorgeous scenery.

BRYAN HALL.— MRS. BOSTWICK Takes pleasure in announcing to her friends and the citizens of Chicago generally, that she will give one Soiree Musicale, On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, at Bryan Hall, assisted by Miss De Pelgrom, Mr. De Passio, Mr. Breytspraat, and many amateurs and pupils to the number of forty. Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the music stores, hotels and at the door on the evening of the Soiree. To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. de17-d674-2t

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. SECOND CONCERT. FIRST SEASON. At Bryan Hall, Monday Evening, December 17. PROGRAMME: PART I. 1. Overture—"Max Robespierre." LITOLFF. 2. Romance for Tenor—With Accompaniment of Violincello and Piano TIERSON. 3. Grand Concerto in E. Opus XI. CHOPIN. For Piano, with accompaniment of Orchestra LARGETTO, VIVACE. 4. Terzetto and Chorus—From "Elijah." MENDELSSOHN. PART II. 1. Introduction and Chorus—From the Third Act of "Lohengrin." WAGNER. 2. Allegretto Scherzando—From the Eighth Symphony BEETHOVEN. 3. Aria for Soprano—from "Gemma di Vergy" DONIZETTI. 4. Overture—"Nozze di Figaro." MOZART. CONDUCTOR HANS BALATKA. ☞ To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock. ☞ Application for membership may be made at the office of E. I. Tinkham & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets, or at the office of Otto H. Metz, 121 Lake street corner of Clark. de15x3t

NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL. The Annual Celebration of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO, Will take place at the TREMONT HOUSE, On Friday, December 21st, BY A BANQUET, FOLLOWED BY A BALL. Every preparation will be made to secure the entire success of both these distinct features of the occasion. Dinner at 5 P. M. precisely. Dancing to commence at 8 1-2 P. M. Tickets for Gentleman & Lady to Banquet and Ball $3.50; " " " Banquet 2.00; " " " Ball 2.00. Single tickets to the banquet 1.00. Select music will be in attendance. Tickets may be obtained of the Treasurer, of the Managers, or at the Tremont House. Managers: F. W. BURNHAM, S. B. PERRY, JOHN TYRRELL, F. G. L. FAXON, C. H. DYER, MERRILL LADD, H. E. SARGENT, U. H. CROSBY, T. W. WADSWORTH, Treasurer. de15-d669-1w

THE BALL OF THE SEASON. The First Union Ball of the Tailors' Chartered Fraternal Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860. Tickets can be had at McNally's Book Store, also at T. P. Knowles' (late Wells) Boot and Shoe Store, under the Hall. Music by the Great Western Band, and Supper furnished by Mr. May. PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE. de15x3w

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Prof. A. J. UPSON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman. no1-d398-3m

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these pleasant parties comes off on Monday evening, December 17th. Lovers of good dancing and select company cannot pass an evening in a more agreeable place. A Grand Fancy Dress Ball will be given at this establishment on Monday evening, December 24th. Tickets now ready and can be obtained of Madame A. de11x3t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

**To Rent.**

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent. ...

## Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. General Auctioneers. Superior Furniture, Bedsteads and Household Goods, at Auction. On TUESDAY, Dec. 18th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our store, No. 82 Lake street, without reserve, a large and extensive assortment of all kinds and descriptions PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. In Mahogany, Oak, Rosewood and Walnut. Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. Sale positive. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de17-d681-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street, FOURTH ANNUAL Catalogue Christmas Sale at Auction OF FRENCH FANCY GOODS, BOHEMIAN WARE, FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUETTS, SILVER PLATED WARE, AND ORMOLU GOODS. We will sell, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, December 21st, at 7 o'clock, at our salesroom, 82 Lake street, an Invoice of French Fancy Goods, comprising an extensive variety of articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Also, a large invoice of Bohemian Ware, comprising many articles of great beauty and value. Also, one of the largest and finest assortments of Silver-Plated Goods ever offered in this city for public sale, and in from one of the first manufacturers in the United States, together with a large collection of Parian Figures, Bronzes, French Pictures, &c., &c., the whole comprising one of the finest assortments ever arranged for sale in this city. The above goods will be ready for exhibition to the public on Friday morning, December 21st, at 10 A. M. The above goods are sent to us with instructions to sell without reserve for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de13d644-9t

CATALOGUE SALE OF Choice European OIL PAINTINGS At Auction, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. We will sell, commencing on MONDAY EVENING Dec. 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake Street, A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported directly by Mr. L. A. TOLMAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by eminent Artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated Pictures by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life size; Historical Subjects; Conversational pieces; Architectural and Street Views, in different European cities; Cattle Pieces; Marine Views; Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and which, it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste. The Gallery will be open to ladies and gentlemen on Friday, 14th, Saturday, 15th, and Monday, 17th, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., every evening until the time of sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. de10-d623-1w

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A.M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. au30-d66-1y

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, Olive Tar. Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as GEO. LAW, Esq., Fifty ave., New York. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y. THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y. GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C. COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn. COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. Army. REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor Independent, N. Y. REV. E. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, N. Y. REV. D. W. CRONE, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y. REV. O. E. A. SPRINGSTEEN, Buttermilk, New York. REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H. And more than one hundred other well known persons. OLIVE TAR. WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflamation. WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases. WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle. J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago. oc15-d386-3mistp

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS! Of every description. LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c. I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the Downer Kerosene Oil Company. No. 123 CLARK STREET au30-d69-3mistp

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) crossing across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,200 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent No. 11 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Great Reduction in Price, FOR TWO MONTHS. At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street. FASSETT & COOK'S Best Plain Photographs FOR ONE DOLLAR. Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten. Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones. IVORYTYPES, By Fassett & Cook, Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago. Call and examine specimens.

LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material. BARRETT & HAMMOND, ... Lake street, corner of Wells.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR. ...

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

### PAYING FOR FUGITIVES.

A correspondent, "H," recommends as a measure of settlement between the North and South, the plan of paying for Fugitive Slaves, from, we suppose, the National Treasury. We have already stated our objections to that scheme. They were satisfactory to our readers at the time they were made, and we see no reason to believe that their force has since been weakened. But why talk of compromises to men who are determined to accept none?

### A SUPPOSITION.

Suppose a commander of a force garrisoning a fortification, is apprised of the imminent danger of an attack—that he is fully advised that the guns which bear upon the easiest approach to the fortress, are entirely unfit for use, and that the wall at the weakest point is much dilapidated, and that in various other particulars he is unprepared for a vigorous resistance? Suppose, further, that this commander has at hand, or within ready reach, all the force and material necessary to put his post in a complete state of defence, and yet neglects to do anything himself and refuses to allow his subordinates to do anything—what would be his fate before a Court Martial? A file of men with ball-cartridges would soon send him to a traitor's grave, if he were not denied the soldier's privilege of dying a soldier's death, and handed over to the hangman.

Mr. Buchanan is this man if he refuses for a moment to take the necessary means to protect the forts in Charleston harbor. He is not only the civil head of the Government, but he is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and we should like to know where there is any evidence that, as such, he is not as amenable to the military law as the lowest subaltern in the service.

### IS THERE NO LYNCHING?

The extraordinary denial of the Chicago *Times*, that there are no cases of political lynching in the South, is happily met by official documents from the seat of war. We have before us a Proclamation of J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile, in which an appeal is made from Vigilance Committees to the efficiency of the law, and in which he uses this sensible language:

> Fellow citizens, be not deceived; permit not an over-excited zeal in a good cause to blind you to the too certain consequences of an evil example. * * * * * The individual respectability of the members of a lawless association cannot render such association respectable, but unfortunately only makes the example more pregnant of evil. It may be a very conservative and right disposed mob, but it is a mob for all that. How soon will it prove to have been the parent of a succession of mobs, each more violent than the preceding, until anarchy prevails, and the fierce instincts of brutal passions, inaugurate another reign of terror. There is no safety outside of the law.

We see also by the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the Mayor of Savannah has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of parties who have recently, in that city, been engaged in lynching persons charged with being incendiaries in a political sense. The Savannah *Republican* condemns the lawlessness alluded to in severe terms.

Here, now, are two of the principal cities of the South in which the inquisitorial tribunals have carried their outrages to such an extent, that the civil authorities, though partaking of the prevailing excitement, and sympathising with the objects of the mob, have been forced to interfere. What must be the condition of Northern men, suspected of having voted for Lincoln, in the interior districts where the mobs are under no control and fear no check? We ask the *Times* to reiterate its denials.

### MR. DOUGLAS.

No reader of the Chicago TRIBUNE need be told that it believes that the sectional excitement and trouble which now threaten the dissolution of the Union, are due in a great measure to the ill-timed, ill-advised and unnecessary Nebraska bill, and the profound political changes which followed that measure. There is not a man in the United States, unless he be a Disunionist or an Abolitionist *per se*, who would not make any sacrifice consistant with honor and duty, if the condition of things which prevailed in 1853, before the adjustment of 1820 was disturbed, could be restored now. That fact, and the further fact that all measures of compromise coming from Northern sources, look to a restoration and extension of the Missouri line, are evidences of what the country lost and disunion gained when that line was wiped out.

We are glad, depite Mr. Douglas' error, which has been fatal to his prospects as well as pernicious to the country, to see that he is now inclined to face the mischief he has wrought, like a man, and to range himself along side of the friends of the Union in the contest which he has precipitated. If his intentions are reported correctly, he will take high ground in opposition to the disturbers of the public peace, and by his voice and vote support the Administration of the people's choice, and, we hope, the truly national, conservative and patriotic policy which they have endorsed. We are not insensible to the fact that his accession to the ranks of the Union men, in this emergency, is important, not so much for his influence in the Senate as for the weight of his name and example among his supporters in the North. The crisis may come in which their co-operation with the Republicans for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union will be of the highest importance. Looking to that day, we feel that we may congratulate our readers upon the unequivocal position assigned to him by all the rumors which come from the seat of government.

### PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

It was announced some time since that the United States ship Constellation had captured the barque Cora, of New York, on the African coast, having on board 705 slaves. It was more recently stated that Captain Latham, the master and owner of the Cora, had arrived in New York a prisoner, and had been handed over to the Federal authorities. A letter in the Boston *Advertiser*, from a correspondent on board the Constellation, says that this cargo makes up the aggregate of two thousand two hundred and fifty human beings taken from slave hulks by our African squadron alone since the last official report of the commander in charge. A letter in the London *Times* of the 18th inst., exhibits a similar activity in the traffic within the purview of the British squadron, and confirms the statement of the former writer, that nearly all the craft engaged in the business are either American built or fitted out in the ports of the United States. About two thirds of the whole number are from New York. Whether owned there or simply cleared from that port on account of its superior facilities for furnishing the necessary supplies and the requisite official carelessness, is not shown. In the case of the barque Cora, however, it is in evidence as a matter of record that she was seized on suspicion of being a slaver before she cleared on her "trading voyage," appraised at about three-fifths of her value and bonded for good behavior—her bonds being signed by two responsible and doubtless "respectable" citizens.

We shall watch the fate of Capt. Latham with some interest. By the laws of this country and of the civilized world he has been taken in an act of piracy on the high seas. If he had been found pillaging a merchantman there would be no doubt of his speedy acquaintance with a halter. But he has been taken with 705 [illegible]

What is the significance of this activity in the slave traffic? It means that a long season of impunity has emboldened the outlaws to embark more largely in the business, trusting to a debauched public sentiment for their escape from the penalty affixed in purer times to their heinous crime. Now we have a first class culprit in the hands of our executive officers. Let us see whether he too escapes the doom which his act has invited. Let us see whether a jury can be found, or rather will be found, to declare that this man has been guilty of having African slaves in his possession, *in transitu*, on the high seas.

### SOME OF THE CAUSES.

The Committee of Thirty-three, by a vote of twenty-one to eight, have resolved that the South has cause for her present dissatisfaction. We think so, too; but we differ widely from those who voted for the resolution, as to what constitutes that cause. In our opinion it is to be found in the following facts:

I. *Hatred of the Union.*—The leaders in the secession movement have at no time within the last thirty years, been in favor of the Union. They have submitted to it upon compulsion and under protest. Their constant declaration has been that it is adverse to Southern interests and Southern aggrandisement. The great end of their existence has been, while retaining office under it, to depreciate and undervalue it to their constituents, to weaken its hold upon the affections of the Southern people, and to create a public sentiment in that section which, upon the slightest imaginary pretext, would throw off allegiance to it, and set up a distinct and independent Southern Confederacy. From the day in which the banner of nullification was raised by Calhoun and Hayne, the politicians of that school have never made the slightest effort to conceal their disloyalty, and their treasonable purposes have been restrained only by the lack of power to make successful resistance, and by the penalty annexed to the overt act.

II. *The prospective loss of power in all the departments of the Federal Government.* The election of a Republican President has increased the hatred of the Union which has so long rankled in the hearts of the professed disunionists. A Union that could scarcely be tolerated when every department of government was under the control of the slavery-propagandists—when the whole of its patronage came into their hands, and every measure of policy was dictated by them, of course would be far more odious with these conditions reversed, however faithful the new administration might be to the Constitution. It is hard to yield up power, even in a government towards which the defeated party entertains no feeling of hostility; but when, as in the present instance, the government is regarded with unmixed hatred, it is difficult to set bounds to the rancor of those who are displaced. Look upon the Reign of Terror now prevailing throughout the States in which the disunion feeling is deep-seated and of long standing, and answer if this be not so.

III. *The ban of Piracy under which the African Slave Trade rests.* The secessionists *per se* regard Slavery as of divine authority. They believe that if there be no wrong in supplying their cotton, sugar and rice plantations with negroes from the border slaveholding States, there is likewise no wrong in seeking the cheaper market of Congo and Dahomey; and they hold that the ban of piracy under which trade with the latter has been placed by the Federal Government, is not only an outrage upon morality and a standing reproach against their honor, but a palpable violation of their God-given rights to make slaves of the heathen. A Union that puts a disgrace upon them before the world, and that compels them to pay from fifteen hundred dollars to two thousand dollars for a good field hand when they could purchase the same on the coast of Africa for less than one hundred, can not be expected to have a very strong hold upon people who consider Slavery, as practiced in the Southern States, to be a God-ordained institution.

IV. *The Commercial Policy of the Government.*—Manufactures cannot flourish in the presence of Slavery. The institution is fatal both to the enterprize, intelligence, and the skill necessary to the successful prosecution of that branch of industry. The South therefore desires free trade. It regards the present tariff laws as equally oppressive with those prohibiting the African slave trade. In the language of Mr. Iverson, it demands "free trade in goods "and free trade in labor; and if it cannot "get these things in the Union, it will have "them out of the Union."

V. *The Territorial Policy of the Government.*—In addition to cheap negroes and free trade, the South demands Territorial expansion. It has little hope of securing any more than it has already obtained, in the Union. The disunionists have long looked with covetous eyes upon Mexico, Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. They regard the Union as a bar to their occupancy of these desirable regions. The establishment of a Slave Confederacy on the Gulf of Mexico, they think, would result, either by conquest or peaceable annexation, in the absorption of all of the North American Continent south of our present boundary, and carry Slavery to the line of the Equator.

VI. *Hatred of the North, of its Ideas and of its Civilization.* The slaveholding class look upon the people of the free North with undisguised contempt. The feeling is scarcely represented by that entertained by the old Feudal Barons for their serfs. They regard them not only as their inferiors in calling and position, but in race also. And these people whom the Slavery Propagandists look down upon with so much dislike, by their ideas, their civilization and their votes, stand directly in the pathway of Southern expansion, of cheap negroes and free trade. They believe in freedom of speech, in freedom of the Press, and in the natural right of every man to the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor. They regard Slavery as one of the relics of a barbarous age, disgraceful to the present era, and a positive curse to those who cling to it. All this excites only hatred and a still deeper contempt on the part of the disunionists. They fret on account of the bonds which unite them to such a people, and delude themselves with the belief that secession would prove a bulwark against the advance of ideas and the final triumph of justice.

If this is what twenty-one of the Committee of Thirty-three meant when they declared that the South had cause for existing dissatisfaction, then the Republicans who voted with the majority did not stultify themselves nor prove recreant to the principles which they profess.

### To Dealers in Salt—Salt Wanted.

A short time since a company of gentlemen called at a house in Shawnee County, Kansas, and asked if they could get dinner. The lady told him that she could give them "mush and milk." Glad to get that, they began to eat, when one of the party said to the lady, "You have forgotten to put salt in your mush." The tears ran down her cheeks, as she said in a trembling voice, "*I have no salt and no money to buy it!*" This is the condition of hundreds of settlers in Kansas. Will the salt dealers each send a few barrels directed to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas, marked "For Relief of Kansas," and ship on C., B. & Quincy R. R., so that those who have to endure the hardship of living alone on corn gruel or corn mush may have some salt to season it.

When shipped, please report to the undersigned, at Mendota, Ill. W. F. M. ARNY,
Shipping Agent for Kansas Relief.

HORSE CHOLERA.—A disease called the horse cholera is prevailing in Bradley county, Tennessee, and the citizens have lost near a hundred head within the last three weeks by this fatal disease. Very few survive an attack of it. No remedy has been found for its cure yet. The hog cholera is also prevailing, [illegible]

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Washington Sensations—"What's in a Name?"—Adjustment and Conciliation—The Claws of the Tiger—The Free Navigation of the Mississippi.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1860.

An old *roué* suffering from *ennui* could find new sensations in this city. We have, 1st, the Quattlebum secession. 2d, the Blue Cockade Movement. 3d, the Union-Saving Committee of 33. 4th, the Financial Panic. 5th, the fear of a Removal of the Capital. The citizens of this place are badly scared lest Uncle Sam's cow, which they have milked so long, may be moved to some other stable. Men are so liable to take their impressions from their surroundings, that it is not to be wondered that the faces of Senators and Representatives wear a sombre and melancholy aspect. The horizon that bounds the vision seems to embrace the world, and here public affairs appear peculiarly gloomy, and affect members accordingly.

The fire-eaters have set about neutralizing the strong local Union feeling that exists here. They are proclaiming that if Virginia and Maryland shall secede and join the Southern Confederacy, the Capital of the new nation will be fixed in Washington, and the accustomed prosperity will continue indefinitely. On the other hand, they say if eight or ten Slave States secede, it will cause the remaining States to remove the Capital into the interior. Hence the safety of the populace of Washington is promoted by taking sides with the Southern ultraists. These suggestions are having their influence with a people who are in sentiment pro-slavery. But the mass of the residents are in favor of preserving the Union as it is, and are bringing every influence within their reach to bear upon the Republican members. "Compromise" and "Concession" are dinged into their ears every hour they are found out of bed. Nobody thinks of asking the Slaveholders to concede any right or privilege they have ever enjoyed. It is the Free States that must give and pay, sacrifice and surrender.—The privileges of the Slave-holders are sacred and must not be touched. But the *rights* of the non-slave-holders are fair and legitimate plunder for the southern fillibusters to seize and appropriate. The North, like the negro, has no rights which the lords of the lash are bound to respect.

From the brief opportunity I have had for observation, I am inclined to believe that the Republicans will stand firm, as they did last winter. None of them have betrayed any serious symptoms of weakness or vacillation, though rumor is busy with the names of several who are expected to show the white feather at the decisive moment. The present crisis is deemed by doughfaces and slave-holders as their golden opportunity to drive a wedge into the Republican party and split it in twain, as the Whig party was rent asunder by the Compromises during Filmore's administration.—If that powerful organization which has just triumphed could be demoralized, and its harmonious unity impaired, slave-holders would have little difficulty in defeating the discordant northern factions, overcoming each seperately, and vaulting back to the seat of power. Divide and conquer, is their maxim. It is their true policy, but no less that of the Republicans to stand firmly together.

The Union-Saving Committee of Thirty-three was devised and brought forth for the express purpose of causing distractions among Republicans. Boteler of Virginia moved the resolution. Some of our side voted against, and others for it. Republicans who supported the resolution did so to prevent the charge being made of opposing an "adjustment" of the difficulties, or standing in the way of a removal of the dangers that environ the Union. At the same time, there were not ten Republicans in the House who believed that any good would come of it, or who did not see that the main purpose of the authors of the contrivance was to embarrass and distract the friends of Mr. Lincoln, by presenting propositions that Republicans would differ about.

New words have been invented with which to bait the trap. In addition to "Compromise," which means the surrender of Northern rights, and "Conservatism," which means pro-slavery, we no have added to the vocabulary, "Adjustment" and "Conciliation." The former has taken the place of "Concession," which was rather too plain, and not sufficiently hypocritical; and the latter supplants "Compromise," which is no longer available as a deception. How charming and delicate they sound to the ear! Adjustment! Anything done in pursuance of that idea must of course be all right. And "Conciliation!"—how patriotic! how Christian! Like the feet of a tiger, they are soft and velvety to the feel, though concealing sharp and dangerous claws. No matter what principle the North is asked to sacrifice; provided it is called an "adjustment of difficulties," who will object? No matter what rights are basely surrendered if they can only be labelled "Conciliation," who will oppose?

What is there in a name? A great deal, everything, as our own national history shows. For example: By the use of the word Compromise, the free-labor interest lost the State of Missouri. The slave-holders claimed it. The free-laborers scouted the claim, and repelled it indignantly. The former threatened to dissolve the Union. The latter defied them to try it. Things began to look stormy. The Free States were resolved to maintain their rights, and told the slave-holders that bullying would accomplish nothing. A proposition was offered to adjust the difficulty. Let us compromise and not fight, said the South; when they found that threatening to fight did not scare the North. Very well, says the North, we are ready to do what is fair and just. So a Union-Saving Committee was appointed, who hatched out a "Compromise," which consisted of surrendering to the slave-holders the very territory in dispute. The North was put off with some chaff, while the slave-holders carried off the wheat. The free-labor masses were swindled out of their just rights, and basely betrayed by a portion of their own Representatives, who ratified the fraud. But the rascality had been christened by the pleasing name of Compromise, and people swallowed the sugar-coated pill.

Schemes for cheating and betraying the North are now hatching and will be brought before the committee of thirty-three under the soothing names of "measures of adjustment," for the purpose of "conciliation" and saving the Union. "Words were invented to conceal ideas," said a celebrated French diplomatist. They are certainly employed by pro-slavery politicians to gain from the North, under false pretences, what would certainly be refused on direct application. The people—the real Democracy of the country—have to deal with a crafty, grasping, united, remorseless aristocracy, whose ideas and interests are diametrically opposed to their own. They are adepts in the arts of diplomacy. They know when to bully and when to wheedle; and acting on the theory that any leader of the people has his price or his vulnerable point, they are not slow to offer the one or find the other. The most formidable obstacle in the way of this aristocracy, is the Republican organization. They have never encountered any thing so serious in their path. In open battle it has badly beaten them. And if allowed to occupy the ground from which it has dislodged them, it will take such root and gain such foothold that it may hold permanent possession of the government and localize the dominion of the Slave power, rendering it subordinate to freedom and comparatively harmless. The Slaveholders will not surrender the field until they have exhausted the last shot in their magazines.

But I must drop this train of thought, and add a remark properly belonging to the first part of this letter. I referred to the temptation which the fire-eaters are holding out to the people of this district, in order to lift the local pressure from their shoulders, which the citizens, dreading the removal of the seat of Government, are applying. A secession of the Cotton States necessarily places the mouth of the Mississippi in the hands of a "foreign power," which is a thing the Northwestern States will not tolerate. Kentucky and Missouri have a deeper interest in preserving the free navigation of that national highway than even Illinois and Iowa. Besides, Louisiana could not be dragged into secession if the up river trade were to be cut off, which supports New Orleans and furnishes a market for the sugar planters. The fire-eaters now declare that the free navigation of the Mississippi will not be impaired by the formation of a Southern Confederacy, but that trade and commerce will be left as unimpeded as now. By making this declaration they calculate to allay the fears of the Northwest, and attach Missouri and Kentucky, as well as Louisiana, to their cause. While Congress is amusing the public with raising Union-saving Committees, the fire-eaters are steadily pushing forward their work, and now openly boast that by the 4th of March they will have seven Cotton States out of the Union and six more ready to go out on the slightest pretext or provocation. CHICAGO.

☞ It is stated in the foreign advices, that the family of Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, are selling their property in the vicinity of Rome, which looks as though [illegible]

### A Novel Proposition.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
GALESBURG, Dec. 12, 1860.

Our city, in common with every other city and town in this State, is swarming with a class of men who are circulating petitions for Post Office appointments. In this city there are some fifteen or twenty applicants, who, with petition in hand, are not only annoying their friends, but at the same time are making themselves extremely ridiculous to all sensible persons. And what makes the matter worse, is that these men are really trying to play cunning, and get the start of the men every way more worthy of such appointments, but whose good sense will not allow them to put forth their claims till the proper time shall arrive.

Now, to obviate these troubles, and to put a stop to small boys and loafers asking men for their names on petitions which nobody wishes to sign, and which if they do sign they do so only for the purpose of getting rid of the applicant, would it not be well for Republicans to come out boldly, and say the matter shall stop here, and that they shall not allow this trifling to go further. I, for one, say yes, and I believe the party as a party will respond to the same sentiment. Republicans, to a large extent, are in favor of making the office of Post Master elective by the people, and as that is not practicable now, let us come as near it as possible. Let the Republicans in every city and town throughout the State appoint a judge and clerks, and fix upon a day to vote, say on or after the 1st of February, and let every Republican on that day come up and vote his preference for Post Master, without regard to petitions or applicants; and let the man having the most votes be considered the choice, and such man will receive the appointment, and the whole thing will be open and above board, and no exception can be taken, and it will receive the sanction and endorsement of all honorable men, especially Republicans. KNOX.

### Extremes Meet.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
BRYANT, Ill., Dec. 12, 1860.

Two men, starting from the same point, and travelling in diametrically opposite directions on the surface of the earth, would meet face to face after trudging along about 12,000 miles apiece. William L. Garrison and William L. Yancey are somewhat in the same predicament, and so are their respective parties, Abolitionists and Fire-eaters. After singing discords for these many years, they have at last struck on a common key and are shouting in chorus, "We won't stay in the Union." There are several home thrusts in the TRIBUNE leader of this morning in the shape of queries, to which queries each party would give the same answer. "Do the secessionists want to stay in the Union at any price?" "No!" would be the exulting answer of Massachusetts and South Carolina. "Can slavery be abolished by purchase from the Federal Treasury?" "No! never!" would resound from the two extremes. Suppose these questions and answers to be publicly made, is the subject exhausted? I think not. There are parties who have not left each other so far behind as those enthusiasts have done, and therefore can find some point of union this side of the antipodes, where Garrison and Yancey are hanging heads downward, as seems to our view.

We cannot deal with the fire-eaters. They are like a child on a parapet—when anything repulsive to it would startle it backward to destruction in an instant. Can anybody call them back from the brink they are standing on? I fear not. I fear that their poor brains are sun struck past hope even from the application of ice. But if anybody can, it is the men of the border slave States, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, (perhaps) Virginia and Maryland. Let us see wherein we may meet half way, or more than half way if may be, the moderate men of these States. We have many things in common with them, not the least among which is hatred of the Fugitive Slave law and its operations. We hate it because it is severe, they because it is ineffectual. These seem like "extremes," but I believe there is ground where they can meet. The N. Y. *Tribune* has given a clue which may lead to the Heaven-ordained plan of securing the Southern moderates to our side. I say it may, but must disclaim any strong hopes. However, let us fairly consider it. The *Tribune* says, "Let Compensation, not Rendition, be the watchword of the Republican party."

God knows that we do not want to cause loss of money, to any man, through our philanthropy. It is a principle of law and mercy that it were better that a hundred criminals go free than that one innocent man should suffer. So is it a fair principle of justice and generosity that we should risk the loss of a hundred dollars rather than fail to pay a dollar of honest debt. Oh! ye who have conscientious scruples against the surrender of fugitives, have ye also scruples against the surrender of dollars? Many would, doubtless, answer yes, that they will neither pay nor receive blood-money." But let them take heed that they are not called on to pay another kind of blood-money, a great deal larger and a great deal bloodier than this would be.

Is not the suggestion a step toward the consummation suggested in your article of this (Tuesday) morning? So it seems, and a comparatively practicable and easy step. Most Republicans will argue with you that the North would gladly bear its proportion of the taxation towards the extinction of Slavery by recompensing the masters. Whenever Slavery is done away, it must be at public, not at private expense. Now, I see no difference in principle, between paying for all the slaves, and paying for those few exceptional cases where the negro is smart enough or fortunate enough to free himself.

The practical difficulties are doubtless enormous. But the alternative—the evil that we are trying to avert—is more than enormous. It is appalling. The idea that the book of our history is finished and may now be closed and sealed, is so mortifying that one is inclined to wish it had never been opened—that Washington had never lived, or had died a rebel instead of a hero. And the difficulties that startle us, perhaps, like other difficulties in the world, they will be less alarming when looked steadily in the front and measured by the eye of courage and common sense. K.

### Personal Liberty Bills.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A great deal of misunderstanding exists, particularly at the South, in regard to those statutes which are popularly denominated "personal liberty bills." We propose, in the present article, to indicate the states by which such bills have been passed, and describe the nature of their provisions.

There are seventeen free states in the Union, of which only five border on the slave states, namely: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of these bordering states, into which alone slaves are likely to escape, none have passed acts of the kind in question, while two of them, Illinois and Indiana, expressly exclude negroes of all kinds, whether bond or free. A fugitive slave, before he could reach a state in which a personal liberty law exists, would have to travel the distance of one hundred miles from the north line of any slave state. In order to reach it from any cotton state, he would be compelled to travel, at least, five hundred miles.

The only free states in which acts that can be properly construed into personal liberty bills have been passed, are eight in number—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin, every one of them lying in the extreme North, or on the borders of Canada, and many hundred miles away from the states in which slaves exist.

In none of these bills do we find a single clause which nullifies or proposes to nullify any provision of the Constitution of the United States. Their objects are threefold: 1st, to prevent state officers from holding office under the Fugitive Slave act, just as state officers are prevented from being members of Congress; 2d, to prevent the use of state prisons by federal authorities; and 3d, to secure a fair and full trial to all persons claimed as fugitives from labor. That our readers may see this, we subjoin an abstract of these laws, which we find in a late number of the *Courier and Enquirer*:

MAINE.—R. S. Title 8, chap. 80, page 491, §59, provides that no sheriff or other officer of the State, shall arrest or detain any person on claim that he is a fugitive slave. The penalty for violating the law is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year in the county jail.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Laws of 1857, chap. 1955, page 1876. §1. Admits all persons of every color to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

§2. Declares slaves, coming or brought into the State by or with the consent of master, free.

§3. Declares the attempt to hold any person as a slave within the State, a felony, with a penalty of imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years. *Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any officer of the United States, or other person, in the execution of any legal process.*

VERMONT.—R. S., Title 27, chap. 101, pp. 536-7, §1. Provides that no Court, Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, shall take cognizance of any certificate, warrant, or process under the Fugitive Slave law.

§2. Provides that no officer, or citizen of the State, shall arrest, or aid, or assist in arresting, any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave.

§3. Provides that no officer, or citizen, shall aid, or assist, in the removal from the State, of any person claimed as a fugitive slave.

§§4 and 5, Provide a penalty of $1,000, or imprisonment five years in State Prison, for violating this act.

§6. This act (§1 to 5) shall not be construed to extend to any citizen of this State acting as a *Judge of the Circuit, or District Court of the United States, or as Marshal, or Deputy Marshal, of the District of Vermont, or to any person acting under the command, or authority, of said Courts or Marshal.*

§7. Requires the State's Attorneys to act as counsel for alleged fugitives.

§8, 9 and 10, Provide for issuing *habeas corpus*, and the trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue between the parties.

CONNECTICUT.—R. S., Title 51, page 793, §1. Every person who shall *falsely and maliciously* declare, represent, or pretend that any FREE PERSON, *entitled to freedom*, is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of $5,000 and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

§2. Requires two witnesses to prove that any person is a slave, or owes labor.

§3. Provides a penalty of $5,000 against any person seizing, or causing to be seized, any free person with intent to reduce him to slavery.

§4. Depositions not to be admitted as evidence.

§5. Witnesses testifying falsely liable to $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

RHODE ISLAND.—R. S., Title 49, chap. 230, page 282, §17. Forbids the carrying away of any person by force out of the State.

§18. Forbids any judge, justice, magistrate, of officer, from officially aiding in the arrest of a fugitive slave under the Fugitive Slave law of 1793 or of 1850.

§19. Forbids any sheriff or other officer from [illegible]

ment not exceeding six months, for violating the act.

MICHIGAN.—Title 37, chap. 77, §1, Requires State's Attorneys to act as counsel for fugitives.

§§2, 3 and 4, Grant *habeas corpus*, and provide for trial by jury.

§5. Forbids use of jails, or other prisons, to detain fugitives.

§6. Provides a punishment of not less than three nor more than five years, for falsely declaring, representing, or pretending any person to be a slave.

§7. Provides a fine not less than $500, or more than $1,000, and imprisonment in State Prison for five years, for forcibly seizing, or causing to be seized, any free person, with intent to have such person held in slavery.

§8. Requires two witnesses to prove any person to be a slave.

WISCONSIN.—R. S., chap. 158, sec. 51, &c., p. 912, &c.; §51, 52, 53 and 54, Provide for the issuing of the *habeas corpus* in favor of persons claimed as fugitive slaves.

§55 and 56, Direct how proceedings shall be conducted, and grant a trial by jury.

§57, Provides a penalty of $1,000, and imprisonment not more than five nor less than one year, against any person who shall falsely and maliciously declare, represent, or pretend, that any free person within the State is a slave, or owes service or labor, with intent forcibly to remove such person from the State.

§58, Requires two witnesses to prove a person to be a slave.

§59. Depositions not to be received in evidence.

§61. Judgments under the fugitive slave act not to be liens upon real estate. This, however, can only apply to decrees of State Courts.

The Massachusetts law, too long for quotation here, is fuller and more stringent than others, but substantially the same in purport. Similar laws exist in New York, which, however, were passed before the Fugitive Slave law, and cannot be regarded as material to the present question.

Now it will be seen that the burden of these laws is to throw the whole duty of catching and returning fugitive slaves upon the officers of the Federal Government. They interpose no obstacles in the way of those officers; on the contrary, most of them provide against it; but they simply deny the right of the federal power to call upon State officers to discharge a function which the Supreme Court has declared is exclusively in the control of the central government. This is the extent of their offending, nothing more. They define and protect the rights of the citizens of the State; but they do not interfere with any of the constitutional rights of citizens of other States.

If it be objected that some of these bills grant the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury to fugitives, the reply is that these are forms of establishing justice expressly guaranteed among the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. Moreover, it is to be noted that precisely the same provisions are made by the slave States themselves, to secure the rights of negroes who may be seized or detained as slaves. Let us quote from the revised code of Virginia the law of that State relating to the subject.:

CODE OF VIRGINIA.—Revision August 15, 1849, page 464, chapter cvi. of Suits for Freedom.—§1. Any *person conceiving himself* unlawfully detained as a slave, may petition the Circuit Court, or Court of the County or Corporation in which he may be detained, for leave to sue for his freedom, or he may complain to a justice.

§2. If the complaint be made to a justice, he shall, by precept or writing, give the complainant in charge to the sheriff or other officer, to be produced before the Circuit Court, or Court of the County or Corporation, *as the complainant may elect*, at the next term thereof; and in the meantime to be safely kept at the expense of the person claiming to be the owner, and shall cause such person to be notified thereof.

§3 If the person claiming to be the owner, or some one for him, will enter into bond, approved by the officer having the complainant in charge, in a penalty equal to double the value of the complainant supposing him to be a slave, conditional to have him forthcoming before the said court at the next term thereof, such officer shall deliver him to complainant.

§4. The court in which such petition may be presented shall assign the petitioner counsel, who, without reward, shall aid him in the prosecution of his suit; and until the person claiming to be the owner, or some one for him, will enter into bond before the court or its clerk in such penalty as the court shall direct, conditioned to have the petitioner forthcoming to abide the judgment of the court, and in the meantime to allow him reasonable opportunity to prepare for trial, shall deliver him in charge to the proper officer for safe keeping at the expense of the person claiming to be the owner; but the petitioner may in the meantime be hired out, if the court so order, and the hire shall be disposed of as the court shall direct. The petitioner shall have, *free of cost*, all needful process, serving of officers and attendance of witnesses.

§5. It shall be the duty of the counsel to file with the clerk a statement in writing of the material facts of the case, with his opinion thereon; and where it appear manifest therefrom that the suit ought not to be prosecuted, the court shall cause the person claiming to be the owner to be summoned to answer the petition.

§6. The case may be tried, without regard to place on the docket, at the term of the court to which the summons shall be returned, executed, and a jury, free from exception, without the formality of pleading, shall be compelled to try whether the petitioner be free or not.

§7. If the verdict be for the petitioner, the jury may find damages for his detention, pending the suit; and the court shall adjudge the petitioner to be free, and award to him damages and costs.

What is most remarkable here is, that while the free States have merely forbidden State officers to act in the case of negroes claimed as slaves, Virginia orders her Courts and Attorneys to interpose actively in their behalf. The Judges are to hear the petition of the slave at once; without regard to other cases on the docket; the slave may choose the court before which his case is to be tried; he may have free counsel assigned him; he is supported at public charge during his detention; the claimant must give bonds to double the value of "the property" (at present about four thousand dollars) to abide the event of the suit; and the trial must be by an unexceptionable jury! The securities which Massachusetts throws around a fugitive in a distant land, where he is most likely to be wrongfully seized, are absolutely less complete and liberal than those which Virginia throws around the slave near his home, where he is likely to be well known; yet the provisions of the Massachusetts law are denounced as unconstitutional and offensive, while those of Virginia are never mentioned. Every one, we doubt not, will admire the spirit of the Virginia law, which grants to the slave, in a slaveholding community, the right to sue for his freedom; but is the spirit of the Massachusetts statute any less magnanimous and just? What difference, indeed, is there between them in substance, when the sole object of either is to prevent the illegal reduction of a free man to slavery?

### Equality in the Territories.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The concessions which are now demanded from the North by certain parties are two, viz: that the statutes of Vermont and other States, which are alleged to restrict the action of the Fugitive Slave law, be repealed, and that the decision at the recent election be reversed, so that slavery, may extend itself into the Territories.

On the former of these points we have nothing now to add to what we have already said, unless it be to suggest that the states in question, after removing whatever there may be needlessly oppressive or retaliatory in them if they consent to pass repealing acts, should do so on the condition that they take effect when the Fugitive Slave law shall be so modified as to longer to shock humanity and insult northern feeling.

On the second point, however, there is more to be said.

Passing by the usual moral, legal, and historical arguments against the extension of slavery, we come at once to an equitable view of the question, not often noticed. We find in the Compendium of the Last Census of De Bow, a South Carolina man, the statement that the total area of the States and Territories of this Union is (2,936,166) two million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six square miles, and that of this area the slaveholding States occupy (851,508) eight hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eight square miles, or almost exactly twenty-nine per cent. of the whole.

Now, if the total white population of the United States at this time be twenty-seven millions, and if that of the slaveholding States be eight millions, those states have twenty-nine per cent. of the whole population.* It appears then, that slavery already has all that belongs to it in this country, and that, if all the territories of the United States were devoted to freedom it would have only its just proportion.

It is often urged that the claim of the South for territory is as good as that of the North, that we are not to interpose our moral notions against her rights, and that justice demands that she should have her full share of a common property. "Southern equality" is the current phrase which usually covers this claim. But the South has already the equality she claims; while the North has not yet taken up her share of territory and organized it into States, the South has taken up and organized all that equitably belongs to her. The question then, practically and legitimately, is one of northern and not of southern equality.

A view of our past progress confirms this argument. In 1790, one year after the organization of the federal government, those six states in the original thirteen, which are now slave States, had an area of two hundred and thirteen thousand square miles, with a white population (according to De Bow) of about a million and a quarter; the seven States of the original thirteen now free States, and an area of one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles, with a white population (according to the same authority) of nearly two millions. Since that time there have been added to the area of slave States some six hundred and forty thousand square miles, while their white population has increased less than seven millions; whereas, until the admission of Oregon and Minnesota, two or three years back, the area of the free States had been increased less than five hundred thousand square miles, while their white population had increased more than fifteen millions. The admission of Oregon and Minnesota did something to rectify this inequality, but it is still great. It is the North then, that has been treated unjustly as less than an equal. Thus far, with an increase in population more than double that of the South, her increase in Territory has, until lately, not kept pace with that of the South, although the South started far in advance of her in this regard.

Justice, then, simple justice, will not be done the North until all the Territories of the United States—New Mexico, Utah and the rest—be secured as free Territories. At this day, with seventy-one per cent. of the total population, she has less than half that per centage of the area of the country; while the South, as we have seen, with twenty-nine per cent. of the population at most, has twenty-nine per cent. of the area. For the North to have only her share of the land, all the Territories, we repeat, belong to her.

So much is true now. But this inequality in population is steadily increasing. In 1870 it will be greater than now; by 1880 it will be greater than in 1870, and so on. Thus the rightful proportion of soil belonging to the free States is constantly increasing; and the argument conveyed in the statistics we have quoted is constantly growing stronger.

*It is probable, however, that the total population is considerably larger than here supposed, so that the population of the South is still smaller per centage than we have stated. The results, too, of the elections of 1856, and so far as known, of 1860, indicate the same thing—say twenty-eight per cent.

SPONTANEOUS ENTHUSIASM.—We stated a few days since that Mr. Isaac C. Delaplaine, who is to represent the Fifth Avenue District, New York, in the next Congress, was bled out of more than $10,000 to secure his election. Among the items to make up this bill was one of $800 for getting up "spontaneous enthusiasm" [illegible]

### INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.**

**English Views of the American Crisis.**

**IMPORTANT REFORMS IN FRANCE.**

The Cunard screw steamship Kedar, Capt. Little, from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., at 9 A. M., arrived at New York on Wednesday.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE THREATENED SECESSION.

[From the London Times, Nov. 26.]

In electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President the Northern United States have ventured on a bold experiment. They have determined to test the courage and sincerity of the South, to face unappalled the spectre of secession, and discover whether it be really a terrible spirit potent for evil, or only a bugbear, devised by a clever faction, inflated with the breath of rhodomontading orators, and dressed out with a hideous mask by placemen trembling for their appointments. The next month or two will show how far those are in the right who have calculated *on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of National feeling over all sectional interests.* Should South Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federation, constituting themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, Customs, foreign representatives, and all the appanages of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible, will have been in the wrong with them. But if, after an outburst of party passion, the Southerners themselves become sensible of the wickedness and folly of their course; if they recognize how far the possessors and expectants of official places are the movers of this agitation, and if, moreover, they are calmed by the reflection that a President, powerful as he is, can *do little to alter the policy of the Republic, and nothing at all to subvert the domestic institutions of the several States*, then the result will be such as we anticipate, and the United States will continue to combine in one Federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people.

For the present, however, the storm is raging throughout the Southeastern States. South Carolina, of course takes the lead, and Georgia, throwing off her usual old-fashioned quietude, surpasses her hot-tempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Carolina is however the first to act. The Federal officials at Charleston have resigned their appointments. The flag of the State is ostentatiously displayed instead of the Stars and Stripes. Even a steamer coming inty Charleston harbor was obliged to discard the symbol of American unity. Some interference with the Federal fortresses within the State seems also to have been contemplated. In Georgia the Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, is carried by his zeal beyond the bounds of common sense. If we understand him rightly, he proposes not only to separate from Massachusetts, but to carry on a chronic warfare against that offending State. Because the laws of Massachusetts do not protect slave property, or, in other words, "cause plunder from Georgian citizens," Massachusetts must be compelled to make compensation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State to indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. Hostile tariffs are to be established against the Abolitionists. The population is to be called to arms to support its rights, and money is to be raised to put the State in a posture of defence. This is a specimen of the counsels which are now offered the Southerners by their magistrates, and at first sight they would seem to portend the immediate disruption of the Republic. *But through all this violence we cannot but think that signs of insincerity appear.* The Carolinians and Georgians protest to much. The flame is too violent and too sudden to last long. No doubt, much sedition will be talked, and many acts committed which the Federal Government might be justified in treating as treasonable; but when time has been given for reflection the Southerners will be reconciled to their state—which, after all, is no hard one—and common sense will show them the absurdity of refusing to accept a constitutional election because it has gone against them, *and breaking up a great nation through the vain fear that a magistrate of limited powers will do what no despot would be able to effect.*

In the meantime, however, South Carolina will make every show of secession. The American papers discuss the prospects of the new Republic, its wealth, material resources, ports, railways and commercial system. The complications which would ensue on this event are spoken of with much gravity. The effect on the cotton trade especially would be most remarkable, when the produce of Georgia, on its way to Charleston, would have to be bonded, and Tennessee would be divided from the Atlantic and the European world by a "foreign country." So immediate has been the impulse, we hear, that engineers are sent to examine the old scheme of forming a great shipping port at Brunswick, Ga., in expectation of this State preferring to remain a member of the old Federation. It is characteristic of the Americans that even the disruption of their beloved Republic should be viewed at once in its mercantile and joint-stock company light. But, as far as we can see, even South Carolina does not yet propose to make herself a new nation. The first plan is to embarrass the Federal Government by refusing to fulfill Federal duties. South Carolina now has no Federal officials. She meditates withdrawing her Senators and Representatives from Congress, and opposing a passive resistance to the execution of Federal law. The people of the "Palmetto State" will then leave the Government at Washington to take what steps it thinks fit. In short, the scheme of the South Carolinians is not so much secession as "nullification," to use the term current when the same State attempted a similar policy in the time of Mr. Calhoun. South Carolina will not declare her independence of the Federation in the sense in which she declared her independence of England 84 years ago; she will be content with her pushing to their extreme limits her rights as a sovereign State, and, while remaining nominally in communion with New York and Massachusetts, will attempt to limit the constitutional authority of the Federation by her private enactments. There will not be a Carolinian President, with envoys duly accredited at the foreign capitals at Washington and London, but the authority of the Federal Government will be impotent within the limits of the State, and the people, if determined to remain obstinate, will undertake to manage their own Post office, their own Customs, the lighting of their coasts, and will, perhaps, go the length of constructing and arming domestic fortresses. A strong-minded President like Jackson, whatever his own sympathies, would probably not hesitate to crush the Carolinians by force. It is evident, indeed, on the smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never oppose for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred thousand slaveowners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the Free States. *The Northerners have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as in its forwardness.*

We believe, however, that moderate counsels prevail at Washington. Public opinion is evidently opposed to the use of a military force to quell the agitation. Violence is to be met by calmness, and sedition by a quiet discharge of constitutional duties. The Southerners are not to be coerced, because it is expected that they will shortly be able to restrain themselves. The overthrow of a party so long dominant could hardly be effected without some display of excitement and anger. The extreme section in the Slave State have so long and so vehemently asserted their resolve never to submit to a Republican Executive that they could not without becoming ridiculous quietly acquiesce in their defeat. Everything has been at stake with them—place, power, social position, credit with their fellow-citizens, and now they can hardly bring themselves to believe that they have lost the day. But the South is not united. Whole States are lukewarm in the Democratic cause, and look with horror on anything like a disruption of the Republic. Even in South Carolina there is a moderate party, which, when the first effervescence has subsided, will make its influence felt. To leave the Southerners entirely to themselves, to take no notice of the withdrawal of the Senators and Representatives, to avoid as much as possible any conflict between the Federal authorities and the excited populace of Charleston—*in short, to oppose a "masterly inactivity" to the excitement of the South, is the policy recommended to the North, and we cannot but think it will be successful.* The South will grow accustomed to a Republican President, the movement in South Carolina and Georgia will be confined to only a section of the Slave States, and after some months wiser counsel will prevail even there. President Lincoln will probably be found by the slaveholders more harmless than they anticipate. Men's acts are never so extreme as their opinions, and, as the Free Soilers have flourished under the dominion of their opponents, so the South may exist in spite of a Chief Magistrate whose opinions on slavery are not considered orthodox at Charleston.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FINANCE.

[From the Money Market Review.]

Now that the attention of the commercial community in this country is in an especial manner directed to the operations of the Bank of France, it may be considered a fitting moment to take a brief glance at the financial position and the fiscal burdens of the French nation. We will confine ourselves to citing a few pregnant figures: In the year 1814, the national debt of France was £50,640,108. In thirty-eight years—that is to say, in 1852—it had increased to £213,825,492. It is now £236,883,871. So that, in the last eight years, it has increased no less than £143,058,379. In 1853 the annual charge of the public debt of France was stated to be £9,000,000, whilst in January of the present year it was admitted to be £16,000,000, and is probably much more. We have not space to enter into, nor the full particulars of the manner in which this large increase has arisen in so short a space of time. In France the financial secrets of the Government are well kept. But it is a terrible fact that, in face of the unprecedented amount of taxation with which France is at present burdened, it is even now necessary to add largely, year after year, to the national debt.

During the same space of forty years the English national debt has undergone several alterations, sometimes rising and sometimes falling, but it is at present very little more than it was in 1820, when it stood at £790,000,000; while the charge on the debt has considerably lessened. It may convey a lesson to those who complain so bitterly of our system of taxation, if we place in juxtaposition the account of the revenue of each of the two countries. It will be seen that France actually outstrips us in the amount of her revenue from taxation. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the figures do not include any local taxation, which, in many towns in France, is [illegible]

| REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1860. | |
|---|---|
| 1. Income tax | £12,908,715 |
| 2. Stamps | 8,040,091 |
| 3. Crown L'ds | 416,531 |
| 4. Customs | 24,391,684 |
| 5. Excise | 20,242,497 |
| 6. Post-office | 3,310,655 |
| 7. M'scella'us | 1,301,584 |
| Total | £71,104,127 |

| REVENUE OF FRANCE FOR 1860. | |
|---|---|
| 1. Direct t'xes land, house, perso'l and patents | £18,800,000 |
| 2. Stamps and domains | 14,300,000 |
| 3. Woods, forests, & fish'g | 1,500,000 |
| 4. Cus'ms and tax on salt | 9,100,000 |
| 5. Excise | 19,500,000 |
| 6. Post-office | 2,300,000 |
| 7. Miscel'ous | 7,500,000 |
| Total | £73,000,000 |

It must be difficult—nay, impossible—for France to continue for any long period the immense sacrifices she is now called upon to make. Unless the heavy load of taxation which she is forced to bear be speedily mitigated, the effects will be most lamentable. There is a point beyond which nations, any more than individuals, cannot carry expenditure without tempting ruin.

THE COMING FIGHT FOR VENETIA.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation, which is being distributed among the people on the coast of Venetia and Dalmatia:

*The Central Committee of Venice to the Venetian Sailors:*

VENICE, Oct. 26, 1860.

SAILORS OF THE VENETIAN COAST:—The time is come for you also to do your country good service. Whether you are in the merchant service, or serve against your will on board Austrian ships, you cannot but see how degrading is your position. The Austrian fleet is no longer that which was called *Royal Venetian*, and had both Italian sailors and Italian officers. Now Germans alone command, while the unhappy Italian sailors are obliged to serve under the stick. The Italian fleet, which you have heard thundering beneath Ancona, will also deliver poor Venice, and in this fleet alone should you serve. Venice has neither navigation nor trade, nor money to pay her sailors, and she can do nothing for them till she is made free. For this reason even merchant seamen had better serve on board Neapolitan, Anconese and Henoese steamers, under the tri-colored flag, so as to return as conquerors to their own country, and assure the liberty and prosperity of Venice. Send, at least, the youngest and least inexperienced among you to represent us in the Italian navy as so many do in the armies of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. When Italy is free, we will return to our arsenals and yards—we will have a numerous war fleet, on board of which the sailor of Venice shall win honor as in the palmy days of Venetia; and we will have merchant ships to engage in the commercial enterprises which shall enrich us. Venetian ships shall fill the ports of the East, and comfort shall again be enjoyed by the sailor's families. Italy expects much from the bold seamen of the Venetian coasts—from you who for so long made the Lion of St. Marc respected and feared. Long live Victor Emanuel, King of Italy! Long live Garibaldi! Long live Admiral Persano, the conqueror of Ancona! Free Venice forever.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

A private correspondence to the *Patrie* contains some interesting details to military force which Austria can bring into the field in the event of an attack upon Venitia. The army now in Venetia consists of 130,000 men, divided into four corps. The first, commanded by Count Stadion, defends the line of the Mincio, and has its head-quarters at Verona. The second, commanded by the Archduke Earnest, defends the line of the Adige, its head-quarters being at Vincenza. The third, under the Prince of Hesse, defends the line of the Lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Lagnano, with Padua for its head-quarters. The fourth, commanded by the Archduke Albert, is intrusted with the defences of Venice, and the line between the point of the Maestra and the mouth of the Tagliamento. This army is placed upon a war footing, and has a powerful artillery, consisting almost entirely of rifled cannon. The cavalry, which it is intended shall number 10,000, at present does not exceed 6,000 sabres.

A second army of 150,000 men, occupies a line having for its principal central points, Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume and Cattaro. Thus Austria has an army of about 300,000 men ready for the threatened attack.

The *Patrie* observes upon the foregoing:

"Austria will not assume the offensive, but she expects to be attacked in the Spring, and she knows how terrible will be the struggle. The Italians being numerous, and better organized than in 1848, will have a fleet far superior to her own, and, moreover, they reckon upon a powerful diversion in their favor on the part of Hungary. These facts will equalize the chances of war, and in changing the scene of hostilities they will lessen the advantages which the quadrilateral fortresses present to Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Press*, in announcing that Lord Derby is completely restored to health, says that his Lordship never expressed the slightest intention to retire from the leadership of the opposition, and that on the opening of Parliament he will be found at the head of his party.

The *Court Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We believe that since his return from Canada, the Duke of Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan of consolidating all the North American Colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial-office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic, has made his Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favorite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinions to every respect."

The *Moniteur* is happy to announce:

"A perceptible amelioration in the health of the Empress. Her Majesty, in spite of her extreme desire to keep her *incognito* has been everywhere recognized and welcomed with sentiments of the most respectful sympathy. At Einburgh the Provest presented an address to her, and a Scotch regiment marched in front of the hotel in which she was staying, while the military band played the air, 'Reine Hortense,' and the crowd that had assembled from all quarters loudly cheered."

The Paris *Moniteur* also announces the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, resigned.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent reiterates the report that all the French regiments of infantry of the line are to be placed on war footing by the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment.

A late Paris dispatch says that the mail tender of the Galway line was likely to be accepted. Steamers were to be put on between Havre and Waterford and Galway.

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an America Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed £10,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City. An agent had already arrived to carry out the bequest, and the houses intended to be used for the purpose mentioned are expected to be ready for occupation before the expiration of the coming Winter.

☞ It is said that Chicot county, in Arkansas, according to population, is the richest county in the world. The population numbers 1,700, and the taxable property amounts to $1,000,000, or nearly $6,000 to every man, woman and child in the county. The number of bales of cotton produced this year will fall little short of 40,000.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Philip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.
5,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.
500 Pieces Wove Valentias for one shilling.
500 Pieces Yard Wide French Chintz Prints at fifteen cents.
New Silks for two-and-sixpence a yard.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Panic Prices for the Holidays.
WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS AT RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES, Gaiters, Mittens, JACKETS, SKATING CAPS, Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a
Large and Very Fine Assortment
of these Goods, including many
NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an
Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR, including
Gimps, Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet; Buttons, Silk and Velvet, Belts and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk.
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS,
Girdles, Cords, &c.
[illegible]

FIRE IN THE NORTH.
WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!
DUNDEE, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by Fred. Smith, Jeweller. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out, it was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe; watches all ticking, and bank bills all right. I have a five-dollar bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it. Yours, truly, D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH.
HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAFE THEM!
ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3d, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., New York.
Gentlemen:—I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot, that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe, all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.
Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?
Yours respectfully, L. C. SHAW.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State street, Chicago.
de14-d664-3t

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.
Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our large and well selected stock of
NEW JUVENILES.
ALSO,
New Styles of Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture.
GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, Cheap and Fine,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESSMEN, OF ALL PRICES.
For sale by
W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148............LAKE STREET............No. 148

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street. ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, P'k'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions. oc1'60-1y30p

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY,
118 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of
1,200 Different Kinds,
Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the
WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or at the regular retail prices with gifts included. Call personally or send for a catalogue. no3d538-1m

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Co.'s FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS
[de1-d368-1m]

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
de11'60-1y2dpg

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatic Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as Asthma, Spinal Affections, Chronic Affections incident to the human system. It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Felons, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises. One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents can not be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
de3-d76-3m

FINE SILVER-PLATED Goods!
Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made.
Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
From 25 to 33 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves.
We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice.
LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,
Office and Salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 State street, Up-Stairs.
no27-d540-1m

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, No. 2 Hubbard's Block, Cor. Clark and S. Water St., Chicago

THE CHICAGO ALE AND MALT COMPANY,
Having completed the alterations and enlargements to their Brewery
AT CLEAVERVILLE,
Are now prepared to furnish the trade with a superior article of
STOCK AND CREAM ALES.
Which are warranted to be a
Pure Extract of Malt and Hops.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Office at the Brewery and at the store of C. L. Harmon, No. 10 South Water street.
E. L. SHERMAN, Sec.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER BY
BURWELL & WYANT,
Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.
We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.
Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.
For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.
PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious, Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,

Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. se27'60-wcow-ly

☞ The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists. de13-2w

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—
These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy and are a certain preventive of CHILLS AND FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 39 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. sp27'60-dawly

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.
Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. dell'60-1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 165 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc1'60-ly

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in his line
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
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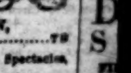
H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single No. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $ each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—

DR. CASWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life entirely to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
Dr. CASWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Cobb, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address in Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
73 South Clark Street, 73
Opposite the Court House,
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
48 & 50 State Street - - - - - Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all the
LATE PATTERNS.
Fifty per cent discount from list prices. Fitting at low prices.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business, Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 107 and 109 East Washington street.

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an extensive medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all diseases.
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m., and at all hours of night. Office and residence, 94 West Randolph street.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. TREBURY,
107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY HALLEN,
[illegible] South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake, Chicago, Illinois.

# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

**Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.**

| Trains Depart. | Mails Close. | Trains Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| **EAST.** | | |
| **MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 10.30 a. m. |
| 5.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 11.00 p. m. |
| **MICHIGAN CENTRAL.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 10.30 a. m. |
| 4.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 11.00 p. m. |
| **PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.** | | |
| 5.30 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| 4.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 8.30 p. m. |
| **SOUTH AND WEST.** | | |
| **CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.** | | |
| 8.45 a. m. | 9.00 p. m. | 3.45 a. m. |
| 11.45 p. m. | 4.00 p. m. | 8.15 p. m. |
| **DIXON AIR LINE.** | | |
| 11.40 a. m. | 10.00 a. m. | 4.10 a. m. |
| 9.00 p. m. | No mail. | 8.40 p. m. |
| **ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—BRANCH.** | | |
| 9.15 a. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 3.30 a. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. | 8.40 p. m. |
| **BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.** | | |
| 7.15 a. m. | 4.00 a. m. | 3.45 a. m. |
| 11.45 p. m. | 4.00 p. m. | 8.15 p. m. |
| **ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.** | | |
| 9.15 a. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 3.30 a. m. |
| 6.00 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. | 8.40 p. m. |
| **NORTH AND WEST.** | | |
| **GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.** | | |
| 11.40 a. m. | 10.00 a. m. | 3.45 a. m. |
| 8.30 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. | 3.40 p. m. |
| **NORTHWESTERN.** | | |
| 12.30 p. m. | 11.00 a. m. | 8.30 a. m. |
| 5.00 p. m. | 4.30 p. m. | 5.00 p. m. |
| **MILWAUKEE.** | | |
| 7.45 a. m. | 4.00 a. m. | 11.34 p. m. |
| 12.30 p. m. | 11.00 a. m. | 8.00 p. m. |

**OWEN MEREDITH'S LAST.**

There is nearly always in young Bulwer's best poems a trace of Tennyson. This trace is very obvious in the last poem by Owen Meredith, in the *Cornhill Magazine* for November. Indeed, in general sentiment and thought, or passion and imagination—for it has both—the underneath poem sounds like a sort of epitome of Locksley Hall. But it is beautiful, whatever model may have shaped its inspiration:

THE DYING AND DISAPPOINTED POET.

O woman-eyes that have smiled and smiled, O woman-lips that have kiss'd
The life-blood out of my heart, why thus forever
do you persist,
Pressing out of the dark all round, to bewilder my
dying hours
With your ghostly sorceries brew'd from the breath
of your poison flowers?
Still, though the idol be broken, I see at their ancient revels,
The riven altar round, come dancing the self-same
devils.

Lente currite, lente currite, noctis equi!
Linger a little, O Time, and let me be saved ere I
die.
How many a night 'neath her window have I walk'd
In the wind and rain,
Only to look at her shadow fleet over the lighted
blind!
Alas! 'twas the shadow that rested, 'twas herself
that floated past my sight.
And now I am dying, I know it—dying, and where
is she?
Dancing listlessly, perchance, or over her soft harp-
strings,
Using the past to give pathos to the little new song
Bitter? I dare not be bitter in the few last hours
left to me.
Needing so much forgiveness, God grant me at
least to forgive.
There lies on her bosom for the ghost of her face
down in the narrow room,
And the music is blind, and the worm is mute, and
there must be rest in the tomb.

And just one failure more or less to a life that
seems to be
(While I lie looking upon it, as a bird on the broken
tree,
She hovers about, ere making wing for a land of
lovelier growth,
Brighter blossoms, and purer air, somewhere far
off in the South)
Failure, crowning failure, failure from end to end.
Just one more or less, what matter, to the many
no girl can mend!

Not to know vice is virtue, not fate, however men
may rave;
And next to this, I hold that 'man to be but a cow-
ard and a slave
Who bears the plague-spot about him, and, know-
ing it, shrink or fears,
To brand it out, though the burning knife should
bite in his heart's hot core.
But I have caught the contagion of a world that I
never loved;
Pleased myself with approval of those that I never
approved;
Paltered with pleasures that released not, and fame
and where no fame could be;
And how shall I look, do you think, Will, when
the angels are looking on me?
Yet O! the confident spirit once mine, to dare and
and to do!
Take the world into my hand, and shape it, and
make it anew;
Gather all into one purpose, men in their dark-
ness and dearth,
Men in their meanness and misery, made of the
dust of the earth.
Mold them afresh, and make out of them Man, with
his spirit sublime—
Man, the great heir of Eternity, dragging the con-
quests of Time!
Thereupon I mingled among them, deeming the
poet should hold
All nature saved in his own, as the world in the
All nature saved in his own to be types of a nobler
race,
When the old world passeth away and the new
world taketh his place.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**

[From the N. O. Delta, Dec. 11th.]

The steamship Tennessee, Captain Thomas Forbes, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th inst.

The news by this arrival is not particularly important. Affairs appear to remain pretty much in *statu quo*. The express which ought to have left Mexico on the 3d, had not been heard of up to the time of the Tennessee's departure. The Mexican Congress has not permitted to leave the Capital. It was supposed that the Liberal army had already surrounded and was besieging Miramon, Robles had come from Puebla to to this effect. The *Traité Union* supposes that Miramon's Government may have been superseded at the Capital.

An expedition of a thousand men had come to Puebla from Mexico, and returned to that city, taking away the sacred vases, ornaments and jewels belonging to the churches, and valued at a million of dollars. The clergy had given their consent to this spoliation. Miramon had laid violent hands, during a period of seven days, on sums amounting to about $2,000,000, of which $950,000 were taken from the English legation and $500,000 from the people of the city of Mexico. The funds taken from the British Legation belonged to English creditors. Miramon had declared the city to be in a state of siege.

General Marquez, who had sallied out with 3,000 men from the capital to relieve Guadalajara, was attacked at Tepatitlan by a detachment of the Liberal force, and completely routed, loosing all his artillery and baggage. He owed his own safety to the fleetness of his horse.

General Robles and others, of Miramon's officers, had resigned; also Lares and Sagaceta, two of the members of his cabinet.

**A Mysterious Affair.**

[From the Illinois Journal.]

For some days there has been a mystery in regard to the movements of one of our high officials, yet few of his friends suspected the real object of his visit. They knew that for this act, being the first one of the kind of which he has been guilty, he may be forgiven; but it cannot be forgotten, and its remembrance will follow him wherever he goes. He left suddenly, with his booty, on the 6.10 P. M. train, going East over the G. W. R. R. The policemen were misled by his appearance, supposing that he was simply parting with some of his friends. They little suspected that his trunks were packed with dry goods and valuable wearing apparel, which had but just come within his control, were already on board, and the checks for them in his pocket. We learn that most of this plunder consists of rich dresses and other paraphernalia familiar to our well dressed female friends. It is true the party who was the original owner can bear the loss with some inconvenience; but the public will have their say about the matter, even if he is not pursued. The name we withhold for the present.

P. S.—We learn that this man was not content to be alone in this transaction, and another person is implicated with him., and went away in the same train.

The ticket agent says he purchased tickets for two persons to Philadelphia, whither no doubt they have gone.

LATER.—Several persons now say they expected all this long ago, and do not wonder at the strange conduct of the infatuated man, who thus leaves his office on such short notice.

LATER STILL.—The goods were taken from the house of our esteemed fellow-citizen, P. P. Enos, Esq. For further particulars see the following:

MARRIED.

In Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, at the residence of P. P. Enos, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Hon. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State, and Miss JULIA B. ENOS.

☞ Dr. Alfred J. French of Lawrence, Democrat, who was in the Massachusetts Legislature with Caleb Cushing in 1850, asserts, through the Boston *journal*, that Cushing himself is responsible for the continuance of the present personal liberty bill on the Statute book. Some of the more conservative Republicans proposed to modify the bill, and if the Democrats had aided them, they would have been strong enough to do it. But Cushing recommended the Democrats to absent themselves when the vote was taken, in order that the bill might stand and be of service to the Democratic party. Some of them did so, and the bill remained unrepealed. The *Journal* says the writer of the letter is a man of unimpeachable veracity.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONER COMMITTEE.—A DISCREPANCY.—There seems to be an important discrepancy between the news published by the Associated Press, and the real facts in the case, in regard to the action of the Compromise Committee on Thursday. The Associated Press report says that the resolution offered by Mr. Rust of Arkansas was adopted, whereas the special report of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says that the Committee refused peremptorily to sustain the proposition of Mr. Rust, and that the resolution offered by Mr. Dunn of Indiana was adopted, although all the New England members voted against it.

—Gen. Jolane, who, it will be remembered, was the late Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a bitter foe to Mr. Nesmith, who has been elected by a successor to the U. S. Senate from Oregon. When Mr. Nesmith was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. Jolane left no stone unturned to injure him, and now he gets paid in his own coin, with interest, by being ousted from the position he held in the Senate by the very man


## Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most wonderful success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, exerted the last wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. nov7 now-ly

☞ The Female Organization is often as ill as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and healthful women are destroyed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will prevent many of this class from an untimely grave. This antidote has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received gratuitous commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that woman who has ever enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.

Sold by all druggists. dec17-5w

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are con Nered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Preparation ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong, healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an infallible remedy. and are a certain preventive of Fever and Fevers.

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J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 72 State street, Chicago,
And
R. E. LANDON, Agent. sp27-6t-dawly

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you want a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it, and you will be sure to use no other. Only 25 cents per bottle. dec17-10-1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaltz, manufacturer of Wigs and Toupees, has arrived in visit at No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, at which establishment are exhibited some curious productions of art. No wonder we detect the artificial from the natural, when placed on the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Carbuncles, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ringworm of the Eyes, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula of the Ear, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Blotches, Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia, Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver, Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Costiveness.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is perhaps you have an incipient disease. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. dec17-10-1y

For sale by all Druggists. oct30-52

## Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
48 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. ap8-1y

W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Also, A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at the Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
19 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments of every description, Patent and Sheet Music, and Manufacturer of Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Tambourines, Triangles, Cymbals, Banjos, Accordeons, Flageolets, Fifes

# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860.


## MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

Nothing has transpired to-day to vary the general dullness of the past week. With the vaults of our banks full of currency, and with our granaries and storehouses full of the productions of the earth, the commerce of the West remains at a dead lock, business men are suffering, and prospects generally depreciating. Though few, if any, transactions were made yesterday based on the favorable news from Europe, a much better feeling was inspired, and prospects were better. To-day the reports from Washington look threatening, and the New York Stock Board shows a decline of from two to five ₿ cent. The week closes, therefore, dull, with more of gloom than buoyancy in business and financial circles. The reckless, wicked agitators at Washington seem for the time to be able to create all this disturbance in the monetary and business affairs of the country, and if they do nothing more, it will be due more to the overruling hand of a merciful Providence than to any desire to promote the public weal. It is time the intelligent, conservative men of all sections and all parties made their influence felt in calming this senseless clamor, that peace and confidence may be restored to the country.

So far as the Northwest is concerned, it was never stronger in all the elements that minister to the comfort and the prosperity of her people. For the last three years, the most stern economy has been practiced, and millions of indebtedness have been liquidated. Before any change had been wrought in our rigid debt-paying policy, Providence blessed us with a most bountiful harvest, and much of it was disposed of at good prices. Our people have still on hand a large surplus, and come what will, the East and South must have it and must pay for it. While thankful for the mercies bestowed upon us, the West can well afford to await in hopeful patience the solution of the difficulties which at times seem to threaten the direct calamities.

To-day outside exchange was offered rather more freely, but full rates were generally asked. Bankers were in most cases unwilling to pay more than 9@9⅛. The demand continues light; but selling rates are still firm at 10 ₿ cent. For the day the ratio between the supply and the wants of customers was pretty evenly balanced.

There is very little gold moving, and in fact very little to move. Buying 9@9½ premium; selling 10.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing rates for currency, exchange, etc., of F. Granger Adams, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street:

| | BUYING. | SELLING. |
|---|---|---|
| Exchange on New York | 9 | 10 |
| Gold | 9 | |
| N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes | 9 | |
| New Jersey, Penn. & Iowa do | 5 | |
| Maryland do | 5 | |
| Ind. State, O., Ky., & La. do | 4 | |
| Mich. & Canada do | 7 | |
| Indiana Free Banks do | 2 | |
| Missouri do | Par. | |

UNCURRENT MONEY.

| *Solvent Banks.* | *Dis.* |
|---|---|
| Discredited Illinois | 20 |
| Virginia and Tennessee | 5 |
| South Carolina and North Carolina | 5 |

THE INDIANA REJECTED BANKS.—We published a dispatch a few days since from Indianapolis, stating that several Indiana banks, therein named, had been "thrown out," in that city. The following letter in regard to the matter has found its way to our table without a proper voucher as to its source or accuracy. We give it, therefore, for what it is worth.

INDIANA, Dec. 12, 1860.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE—*Gentlemen*:—The public are entitled to the name of the author of such a dispatch as you insert in your paper of yesterday, from Indianapolis, striking that certain banks are thrown out in that city. The facts are these in regard to the banks named in the dispatch, and the author well knows them: They are all in a state of liquidation, and have been so from one to five years past, and they have scarcely a dollar in circulation, while what little there may be not taken up by the Auditor of State, is abundantly secured. That dispatch evidently emanates from some Broker, who wishes to profit a little by the distrust he hopes to engender.

These are facts, and I wish you would state them in such language as you please.

Truly Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

DISCUSSION.—The people of Sycamore have organized for a general discussion of our general banking law. All right; let the discussion go on, and its abuses be understood, and the people will then be prepared to demand of the legislature an effectual remedy against exchange again going up to 10 per cent. premium. It is simply legalized swindling, by which the utterers of our "well secured currency" are enabled, in ordinary times, to make from 7 to 8 per cent. on their nominal investment, and from 40 to 60 per cent. on the actual cash required in "*their* banking business."

BANK OF BLOOMINGTON.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives that paper some facts in regard to the failure of that bank. It was based on Missouri stocks taken at 88, and it had out a circulation of $76,000. Its officers made an effort to put the bank in liquidation before Missouri stocks should further depreciate and its stockholders be made to suffer severely under the personal liability clause. We quote the following paragraph:

If the bonds are sold but for $60,000 net, then this sum deducted from $88,000 paid for it, would leave $28,000 as the loss of the stockholders. If this $60,000 is paid out to the billholders, whose claims amount to $76,000, there would be unpaid on the notes $16,000. It no bad debts have been made, the bank should have $76,000 worth of individual obligations for the notes of the bank put in circulation, and also an amount equal to the deposits. These deposits have been settled by the notes; hence the only loss yet sustained is the $28,000—the difference between the amount paid for the Missouri bonds and for which they may be sold. Yet we are told that the failure is a total one. How it is so, I cannot comprehend from the facts stated to me.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of yesterday says:

Transactions in the banking-houses seem to-day to have been reduced to their minimum. We could hear of but few discounts and only light sales of exchange. The rates of exchange continue very irregular, varying from 1 and 2 to 3 per cent. premium. As high as 10 was paid in exceptional cases.

Currency is at a discount at from 1 to 2 per cent., compared with bankable funds, and it is still (with the exception of the Illinois banks heretofore mentioned) received at the institutions dealing in it for customers to be checked for in kind. Gold is at a premium of 4 to 5 premium.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

There was a slight degree of weakness in New York exchange, and dealers were not, in all cases free buyers at 1 prem., but there was no quotable change in rates. Philadelphia and Baltimore were unchanged, the latter continuing exceedingly sluggish. Gold was easier, ranging from 1⅛ to 2 prem. selling. Nothing doing in New Orleans exchange, and quotations are nominal.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Sight | 1 prem. | 1½ prem. |
| New Orleans | par. | ½ prem. |
| American Gold | 1 prem. | 1¾@2 prem. |

Western currency is somewhat better, and we now quote the buying rates for Illinois and Wisconsin 12@15 dis. There is not a heavy demand for it, but it does not accumulate in Third street. Merchants who receive this currency hold it pretty generally until customers come along at from 5 to 8 dis. A party from Illinois made several purchases to-day, from Pearl street houses, at 5@7 dis. There was an outside demand for Indiana Free Bank (solvent) at 1@1½ dis. This paper is on a footing in Indiana with the notes of the Bank of the State.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Delta* of Tuesday reports the following:

Business in every department has been, if anything, further restricted to-day, and the market closed unsettled at nominal quotations. Of course there was nothing done in either stocks or bonds, and transactions in this description of securities may still be considered as wholly suspended.

The Exchange market has ruled throughout as reported on Saturday, and transactions included no round amounts in either foreign or domestic. Offerings were ample throughout, and operations were limited only by the restricted character of the demand. Prime Sterling Bills ruled at 94@97½, and bills with shipping documents attached at 90@93; while France were in very limited request at 5.80@6.00 ₿ dollar, and the tendency all round was in favor of buyers. Time bills on the Northern cities appeared to be wholly neglected, and the demand for sight Checks on New York indicated a considerable abatement. Rates of the latter, however, were generally unchanged, and we continue to quote ½@¾ ₿ cent. discount at Bank, and 1@1¾ ₿cent. discount on the street for the very best names.

Receipts of specie to-day comprise $275,000, as follows: $50,000, $80,000, $40,000, $30,000, $30,000, $20,000, $25,000, $15,000, $10,000, and $5,000.

N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.—The annual election for Directors of the New York Central Railroad was held on Thursday, at Albany. Henry H. Martin, of Albany; Richard M. Blatchford, of New York and Hamilton White, of Syracuse, were elected in place of John L. Schoolcraft, Isaac Townsend and Horace White, all deceased. The annual report shows the earnings and receipts of the road for the past year to be $6,267,241, and the net earnings to be $1,547,861, being nearly 7½ ₿ cent. on the same amount of the capital stock of the company. The old officers are re-elected, as follows: Erastus Corning, President; Dean Richmond, Vice-President.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, CANADA.—The following is the traffic statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the week ending December 7th, 1860:

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $18,863.60 |
| Freight and Live Stock | 19,492.33 |
| Parcels, Mails, &c. | 1,648.31 |
| Total | $40,004.35 |
| Same week last year | 33,454.00 |
| Increase | $6,550.35 |

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

| | Flour bbls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Barl'y bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. & C. U. R. R. | 175 | 3666 | ... | 546 | 1920 | ... |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 408 | 60 | 1920 | ... | ... | ... |
| I. C. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... | [illegible] |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] |
| C. A. & St. L. R. R. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Total | 1409 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1094 | 1929 | 1804 |

| | Dr's'd Hogs No. | Live Hogs No. | Cattle No. | Hides lbs. | High-wines brls. | Tal'w lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. & C. U. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| I. C. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The receipts of Hogs during the past twenty-four hours amount to only 354 dressed ... [illegible]

The market for Flour and Grain of all kinds was inactive. Wheat was in fair request, but holders were very firm, and the transactions were trifling at 77c for Northwestern Club; 75@76c for No. 1 Spring; and 70½@71c for No. 2 Spring. Flour was quiet and the sales light at $3.85@4.00, for good Spring extras. Corn was firm but inactive. A lot of 10,000 bu Mixed was sold for delivery during the first half of April next at 34c f.o.b. Oats, Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines dull, with sales at 14¾@15c.

### Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY, EVENING, Dec. 15, 1860.

FLOUR—Received, 1,410 brls. Market quiet. Sales were:—800 brls "Beloit City" at $4.10 del; 100 brls good Spring extra $3.90 del; 100 brls do at $3.85 del.

MILL STUFFS—4 tons coarse Middlings at $9 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 12,559 bu. Market quiet but firm. Sales were as follows:—700 bu Northwestern Club at 77c in store; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 75c in store; 4,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 76c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 70½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 71c in store; 400 bags Club by sample at 79c on track.

CORN—Received, 9,850 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—10,000 bu Mixed at 34c f. o. b., for delivery during the first half of next April, at seller's option; 400 bushels, Mixed at 28½c on track; 400 bu damp at 27½c on track; 400 bu Yellow at 29c on track.

OATS—Received, 1,094 bu. Market quiet. 140 bags No. 1 at 19c del.

RYE—Received, 1,929 bu. Market quiet. 100 bushels No. 1 at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,804 bu. 149 bags good by sample at 48c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales were:—100 brls at 14¾c; 150 brls at 15c.

ALCOHOL—33½@36c ₿ gal.

MESS PORK—Held at $15—buyers at $14.75.

LARD—Declined ⅛c. Sales were:—50 tres prime Leaf at 9⅞c; 30 tres Gut at 9⅛c.

TALLOW—Stock light and market firm at 9½c @9¾c.

HIDES—Quiet. Green, 5c; Green Salted, 5c@5½c; Dry Flint, 12@12½c.

SEEDS—12 bags good Timothy at $2.12; Clover, nominal at $4.50@4.75.

GAME—65 doz Prairie Chickens, at $2.75 ₿ doz; 14 doz Quail at $1.00; Wild Geese, 50c each.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 4@5c ₿ lb.

EGGS—14@14½c ₿ doz for fresh.

POTATOES—Neshannocks, 30@35c; common, 18@20c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 354. Market firm. Sales were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Hogs averaging | 220 lbs at | | $5.75 |
| 24 " " | 240 " | | 5.75 |
| 25 " " | 265 " | | 5.75 |
| 14 " " | 280 " | | 5.75 |
| 12 " " | 240 " | | 5.75 |
| 12 " " | 220 " | | 5.62½ |
| 16 " | at $5.50@5.75, dividing on 200 lbs. | | |

LIVE HOGS—Received, 675. Receipts light and market quiet but firm. Sales were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 140 Hogs, averaging | 245 lbs at | $4.40 |
| 100 " " | 270 " | 4.50 |
| 46 " " | 340 " | 4.75 |
| 40 " " | 297 " | 4.70 |
| 48 " " | 270 " | 4.60 |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—ASHES quiet at $5 for pots and $6 for pearls.

FLOUR—Scarcely so much doing; prices generally have undergone no material change. Moderate export demand for extra state $4.75, but holders refuse to sell round lots below $4.80. Sales 8,300 bbls at $4.55@4.65 for super state, $4.75@4.95 for extra state, $4.55@4.65 for super western, $4.80@5.10 for common to middling extra western; $5.00@5.20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing quiet with no very pressing desire on the part of holders to realize. Canadian Flour—Not a great deal doing and prices unchanged. Sales, 325 bbls at $4.90@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour—Limited request at $3.50@4.10 for common to choice super. Corn Meal—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade firmer with less active demand. Sales, 475 bbls at 18¾@19c.

GRAIN.—There is moderate export demand for wheat, but holders disposed to insist upon better prices. There is not a great deal doing. Sales, 5,600 bus fair Chicago spring $1.06; 5,400 bus Canada Club on private terms, and 18,500 bus prime and very choice amber, Wis., at $1.12@1.14. Rye less plenty and firmly held at 68@70c. Barley transactions only to limited extent, and prices without material change. There is moderate demand for beans. Sales, 850 bbls medium white $1.25. Corn dull, but prices without striking change. Sales, 19,000 bus at 60@64c for mixed western in store and delivered; 62c for white southern. Oats pretty freely offered and market heavy. Sales, 35@50½ for western and Canadian; 36½37 for state.

HOPS—Quiet with small sales at 25c@30c.

OILS—Linseed dull at 51c@52c. Other kinds dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Quiet at 9½c@9¾c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine quiet. Small sale at 31c@33c common. Rosin dull at $1.20. Tar quiet at $2.50½@2.95.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and decidedly lower. Sales 200 brls at $15.62@15.75 for old mess; $16 for new mess; $10.25 for old prime; $11.37 for new prime, market closing with no buyers at these figures. Demand for beef continues limited and market heavy. Sales 175 hhds at $8.50@10 for repacked mess; $10.50@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominal. Cut meats dull and nominal at 6@6¾c for shoulders, and 8¾@9c for hams. Bacon continues quiet. Sales 100 bxs long middles at 9¾c check up, and 50,000 lbs green sides on p. t. Hogs a little firmer today at 6¾@6⅞c for corn-fed dressed, and 5¾@6⅛c for live. Lard market firm and demand moderate. Sales 350 brls at 9@10¼c for No. 2 to prime western. Butter selling slowly at 11@15c for Ohio and 14@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Transactions only to a limited extent, and prices without quotable change. Sugar continues steady, with only limited business doing. Sales 185 hhds Cuba at 4⅞@5⅛; 100 hhds New Orleans at 5@5⅜; refined firm at 8¾@8⅞ for ground, granulated and crushed. Molasses—Improvement in New orleans still continues. We notice sales of 290 bbls at 31@35c. Other descriptions dull and heavy.

STOCKS—Second board opened a shade better, but closed feverish and unsettled. M C 46; Ill C scrip 68½; Erie 27; Harl 13¼; G & Chi 61; C & R I 46¼; N C 62 70; Tenn 60 71: Erie 4th mortg. 73; Pac Mail 78; American Exchange Bank 87; N Y C 71¾.

### New York Cattle Market.—Dec. 13.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th st....3,035

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First quality | 8½@9 | Ordinary | 5 @6 |
| Medium | 7 @8 | Extra | 9@9¼ |

The general average of the market at 7¼c.

The most of the sales range from 6c to 8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week....3,845

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 741 | Kentucky | 252 |
| Pennsylvania | 62 | Connecticut | 10 |
| Ohio | 927 | Missouri | 69 |
| Indiana | 271 | Michigan | 55 |
| Illinois | 1,257 | Canada | 42 |

With a very large reduction of numbers of bullocks on sale, drovers anticipated a proportionate advance in prices; but they are doomed to disappointment again. There was not, at the opening of the market, Tuesday morning, over 2,000 head on sale, and a very large portion of them were just fair medium grade of beef, and the price of this class opened and continued just about the same as last Tuesday, and somewhat better than Wednesday. The inferior sorts, if anything, were a shade lower, and first class bullocks a shade better. This class was very scarce, and a good many bullocks sold at prices equivalent to 9 cents a pound, that could have been bought last week at 8½ cents; and some of the same value of such as sold a week ago at 9c, brought 9¼c now, and a few choice extras sold at over 9¼c.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The weather having turned cool, and only a few fresh arrivals of bullocks, the market has not fallen off any to-day, though it is not very lively, considering the small number on sale, but all will be sold to-day, including about 100 head of stale cattle from last week. Owing to the closing sale being so much better than the closing sales last Wednesday, the whole will average half a cent a pound higher. The very slight advance must not, however, be counted upon as affording any good ground of hope for a continued advance, unless under the pressure of a very scant supply, which we do not anticipate. One year ago we had 3,711 head in market, and 5,140 in the city for the week, and the following are the quotations of that week: First quality, 9@10c; second, 7@8c; third, 6@7c; extra, 10½c. Average, 8¼c.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts for the week....11,209

The quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market, for to-day are, 5@5½c ₿ lb gross. This is about ½c less than last year, for the corresponding week, when the weather was good, while now it has been just as bad as it could be. The receipts this week are only 200 more than last, but, owing to the action of the railroads a good deal less than at this time last year, and prices not any lower than then, considering the difference between live and dead weight.

G. W. Dorman reports the following prices of Hogs this week:

| | Live weight. | Dead weight. |
|---|---|---|
| First quality corn-fed, large size | 5⅜@5⅝c. | 6⅜@6⅝c. |
| Second quality corn-fed | 5 @5⅜c. | 6⅛@6⅜c. |
| First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market butchers | 5⅛@5⅜c. | 6⅛@7c. |
| Large size, still-fed fat | 4⅞@4⅞c. | 6 @—c. |
| Second quality, still-fed | 4⅛@4⅜c. | 6 @—c. |

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....Dec. 15.

Schr Alpha, Guyon, Centerville, 40 cds wood.

**Miscellaneous.**

THE ZEPHYR ALL RIGHT.—The schooner Zephyr, reported ashore at Bois Blanc, has been got off, and arrived here yesterday in tow of the Ottawa.—*Detroit Tribune*.

☞ The scow Ellen White returned to this port yesterday morning, not being able to reach Wyandotte, Mich., the upper end of the Lake being impassable owing to the formation of ice. The schooner Preble contemplated starting for Detroit, but for the reasons above will not undertake the voyage.—*Cleveland Review*, 13th.

☞ The steamer Detroit is to be withdrawn from the Milwaukee and Grand Haven line for the present. The Milwaukee had been previously withdrawn. The "Ferry" will probably be idle for the remainder of the winter.


MALT! BARLEY MALT!

A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, J. C. MOREY, 18 South Water Street, Chicago.

SEXTONS AND UNDER-[illegible]


# BY TELEGRAPH.

### Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is no doubt whatever that Gen. Cass has resigned as Secretary of State. Regret is everywhere expressed in consequence. The indications are that Daniel S. Dickinson of New York will be the successor, though these are not altogether reliable.

There is but little if any confidence in the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authority during the Administration of President Buchanan. They are regarded as mere promises to quiet apprehensions in an official quarter.

Gen. Scott has expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such increase, for prudential reasons, being apprehensive that it would but augment the present excitement.

There was an understanding among the select committee of 33 that their proceedings, excepting the result, shall be regarded as private, and therefore not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that several propositions, looking to political conciliation, were presented and read, but not acted upon. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of accommodation is about the same as it was yesterday. In order to afford time for consideration, an adjournment till Monday took place.

The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressed effect among the conservatives, who say that they are now satisfied that the former are opposed to any political compromises or accommodation whatever.

Mr. Douglas' speech next week will be of a coercive character against secession.

Senator Wilson's letter, addressed to Caleb Cushing, will appear in to-morrow's *National Republican*, perhaps.

The People's Pacific Railroad Bill, embracing four routes, has been referred to the House Special Committee on that subject.

Paymaster John S. Cunningham has been ordered to the sloop of war Macedonia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Rumors are in circulation that Secretary Thompson has resigned, but there is authority for saying that such is not his present intention.

Senator Benjamin, it is stated, will take an early opportunity to make a secession speech.

Certain secessionists assert that France, Russia, Prussia and other European powers will promptly recognize the independence of any seceding States, and it is said that a line of French steamers, which were intended to run from Havre to New York, will be changed from the latter port to New Orleans.

The President's proclamation recommending to the people of the United States to observe the 4th day of January as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, is officially published. He says: "Hope seems to have deserted the minds of men, and God's arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies."

### New York Saving the Union.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A meeting of prominent merchants of the City and State of New York, was held at noon to-day at the office of Richard Lathers, on Pine street, to consult as to the best means to be adopted to avert the danger now threatening the Union, and to assure to the South sufficient protection to their constitutional rights within the Union. The meeting was called by a circular addressed to leading citizens, without distinction of politics, and was well attended. Among those present were Ex-President Van Buren, Ex-Congressman Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo, Washington Hunt, Watts Sherman, Erastus Brooks, James T. Brady, Edwin Croswell, Wilson G. Hunt, C. Comstock of the Albany *Atlas & Argus*, Girard Hallock, Jas. W. Beekman, Fernando Wood, Augustus Schell, Richard Lathers, and many other gentlemen of prominent position as merchants and public men.

The condition of the Union was freely discussed, and several suggestions made, one of which was that Millard Fillmore be requested to proceed to South Carolina as Commissioner from the State of New York, to exhort temperate action and delay on the part of the former State. It was understood that Mr. Fillmore would accept the duty, but he expressed the belief that the mission would be unsuccessful unless he could bear with him some pledge of conservative policy from the party about to assume the control of the General Government. No definite action has yet been determined on by the meeting.

Chas. O'Conor presided, and speeches were made by John A. Dix, John McKeon and others. Mr. McKeon expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved; that it would be a peaceful separation until after the 4th of March, and that civil war would then ensue.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKeon's speech, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson addressed the meeting. He prayed with Daniel Webster, that when his eyes should turn to behold for the last time the sun in heaven he might not see it shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union. The public sentiment of the North must be changed. He had little faith in meetings. The South say with just fear that in a little while the North will have two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives. The repeal of laws will not satisfy the South. They know that a stream cannot by any natural process be made to rise higher than the fountain. The North must get rid of its pernicious sectional sentiment, a sentiment promulgated by demagogues, political and ministerial. It was absurd to say that all this would blow over; he who says so is a demagogue or is mad. South Carolina on the 17th or 18th of this month will go out of the Union. The rest of the Cotton States will follow, and in time every slaveholding State. This he regarded as certain as that the sun will rise. The North should repeal all its unfriendly laws, and in their place set up a different public sentiment, as the brazen serpent was set up in Israel, that all who have been bitten by the poison serpent of abolition, may look upon it and be healed.

Mr. Dickinson was frequently greeted with applause during the delivery of his speech.

Hiram Ketchum spoke more hopefully and believed that public sentiment at home might be reached and corrected; at least he was for making the effort.

Letters were then read from a large number of distinguished gentlemen, residing in different parts of the State, after which Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, and Richard Lathers, Esq., were appointed a committee to visit the South.

Among the letters read were those of Millard Fillmore, Washington Hunt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Judge Page, John A. Greene and others.

### From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 15.—The New Mexican mail, in charge of conductor Coan, with dates to the 26th, arrived last night. Mr. Whiting, Postmaster at Santa Fe, came through as passenger. He reports very dull times in New Mexico; also, that the Indian troubles on the Plains are assuming a very serious aspect. At McNee's Creek the mail party was charged upon by thirty Camanche Indians, and it was only by decided and prompt action that they were not overpowered by them. The Indians were well armed with rifles. After detaining the mail about an hour they left. The mail party then retreated to a train seven miles behind them. The out-going mail was also forced to return to Pawnee Fork. Mr. Whiting says that from the Cimorone to the Pawnee Fork, Indians were seen every day on the high ridges, and that there is no doubt but that they will cut off all small parties traveling the road. Since the raid on Wm. Walker and the subsequent killing of the two men that escaped, the citizens of this county have organized themselves into patriot companies and should any more such bands make their appearance they will be summarily dealt with.

### "A Voice from the Toombs."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—It is understood that Senator Toombs is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in reference to the 5th Article of the Constitution. He says, if the Constitution should be amended, the amendments should be such as neither could be evaded or resisted by the Abolition States, and such as would give full and ample security to Southern rights. He adds, that if the Republican party will vote for these amendments, or even a majority vote in good faith in favor of them, they can easily be carried through Congress, and then he thinks it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action or amendment in regard to the Personal Liberty bill.

If the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in this, then he urges Georgia to secede on the fourth of March.

The Legislature will adjourn next Wednesday. Nothing of general interest is transpiring.

### From New York.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The steamship Europa arrived here from Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning. The newspaper bag for the Associated Press was dispatched via New London, and will arrive in New York about 7.30 this P. M.

Wendell Phillips will deliver an address in Music Hall to-morrow forenoon, on the subject of Mobs and Education. In anticipation of trouble, the military have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march from their armories.

### The Extradition Case Decided.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—The Court of Queen's Bench decision in the extradition case of the fugitive slave Jones *alias* Anderson, was rendered this morning in favor of giving up the prisoner to the United States authorities, one of the Judges dissenting. An appeal has been made. The prisoner is strongly guarded. No attempt at rescue was made, but much excitement prevails.

### From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va. Dec.—Many coincide with Hon. Wm. C. Rives in his letter to Representative Boteler, that a firm and dignified demand by the South for her constitutional rights would be considered by the North. A more general sentiment, however, is that disunion cannot be avoided, and that Virginia must go with the South. The snow here is quite deep and no trains have arrived this evening.

### Shipwreck on the Hudson.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 15.—The sloop Garrett Demarest, from New York, was upset in a squall last night at Irvington. A sailor named Moore, of Oswego, will probably die. His legs are frozen. They were not rescued till 7 o'clock this morning. Persons heard them, but would not help them.

### Governor Elected.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—The South Carolina Legislature elected Mr. Pickins, Governor on the seventh ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: Pickens, 82; Johnson, 64; scattering, 12.

### Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The S. S. Vigo, from Liverpool, has arrived. News anticipated. The Saxonia and City of Washington sailed to-day for Europe. The former took $40,000 specie.

### Destructive Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—The Gayoso Block was burned last night. Loss, $[illegible]; insured [illegible]

### Naval.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—It is understood that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, is to be prepared for sea at once and held ready to proceed to aid in the defence of the Government Forts, at a moment's warning. The order has created quite a stir among the naval men.

### Small Pox.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—The small pox is still raging here. There have been two new cases since Wednesday.


CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 horse power | $ 500 | 25 horse power | $1,250 |
| 8 " " | 575 | 30 " " | 1,500 |
| 10 " " | 725 | 35 " " | 1,675 |
| 12 " " | 800 | 35 " " | 2,000 |
| 15 " " | 1,100 | 40 " " | 4,200 |

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'59-1y

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., No. 115 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Agents for the NEW YORK BELTING AND Packing Company, Have on hand at all times A LARGE SUPPLY OF RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND TUBING, *Leather Belting*, FIRE BUCKETS, CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps, RUBBER CLOTHING, Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, TOYS, COMBS, And everything in the RUBBER LINE. RAILROAD SUPPLIES. ALSO, AGENTS FOR STOVER & COFFIN'S *Improved Planing Machine*. This is the only Perfect Planer for Machine, Car and Carriage Manufacturers, for Cabinet Makers or for Carpenters, in use. EAGLE MOLDING MACHINE, For Cutting, Moldings and Irregular Forms. IT WILL PERFORM WORK THAT CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY OTHER MACHINE. [de12-d652-1m]

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Who intend to sell TOYS, Should not delay but send in THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE, OR CALL AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 111 Randolph Street, IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CROWD. [no15-d457-tjal'61]

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c., 65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d384

T. C. SMITH & CO., Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 236 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. [no14'60-1y]

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, at 60 for each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale CHEAP FOR READY PAY. Make application immediately to the undersigned at 44 Market street. FRISBIE BROTHERS.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. [illegible]


### Wanted.


WANTED—A young man of good character and habits, wishes a situation in some active business. Will work for the interests of his employer faithfully for a moderate salary. Is a good penman. Address "J. C." at this office. del1-d608

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a family where there are no other boarders preferred. Apply immediately, addressing "J." Post Office Box 4253. del3-d668-3t

WANTED—Sight Exchange on Memphis, New York or Boston. We will advance on shipments of Produce, made to our correspondents, in Memphis or New York. del2-d[illegible]-1w BOWEN BROTHERS, 71 Lake st.

WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish Board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Would prefer West side. Address "C." at this office for one week. del0xiw

WANTED.—A Gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. North Side preferred. Please address P. O. Box 1667, giving location. del0xiw

WANTED.—To purchase from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., for a part cash and part in real estate, some in Illinois and some in Iowa. Address G. Box 820, Rockford, Ill. del4d666-1w

WANTED—A pleasant suite of rooms and board from 1st of January, for a gentleman and his family, consisting of five persons, in a private family where there is but few or no other boarders. Address Box 6081. References exchanged. del4x10t


### For Sale.


FOR SALE.—$8,000 worth of Boots and Shoes. Terms—one-half cash, Balance real estate or other approved property. The stock is entirely new and of best manufacture. Address P. O. Drawer 5775. del0xiw

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $130. Double or Single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill. no21d3.8-1m


### Boarding.


BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board may be had at 109 Wabash Avenue. del1xiw

BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms. del5x.w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street. del1xiw

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17xim

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STOCK OF PAPERS To our new and commodious warehouses Nos. 42 and 44 State Street, OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL, Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's., You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS, We have Seditz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS, We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

*AUBURNDALE PAPERS.* Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the Cheapest and Best Papers In the market, and taking preference over all other brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS, You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS, Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS. You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows: 2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice. 2,000 Reams Flat Caps, white and blue; 1,000 " Double Flat Cap, white and blue; 500 " Folio Post, white and blue; 200 " Demy and Medium, white and blue; 500 " Flat Letter; 3,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes; 2,000 " Fine Straw and Binders' Boards; 300 " Assorted Glazed Papers; 100 " Marble Papers. CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS, Of the best manufacture. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel. no17d473tjan1'61

THE FIRST CHICAGO Art-Union Distribution Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of FINE ART IN THE WEST, And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works. They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the First of January Next, AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY, NO. 113 LAKE STREET, Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted FREE OF CHARGE.

| Prizes. | Valued at |
|---|---|
| 1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK | $700 |
| 2.—Lifesize Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY | 300 |
| 3.—"The Prayer,"—an ideal head of a girl with veil. By HEALY | 225 |
| 4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY | 150 |
| 5.—Cattle—pastoral scene | 100 |
| 6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie | 100 |
| 7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG | 55 |
| 8.—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY | 55 |
| 9.—Winter Scene—Gary Castle | 50 |
| 10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG | 50 |
| 11.—Beatrice Cenci | 50 |
| 12.—Marine View | 45 |
| 13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY | 45 |
| 14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY | 40 |
| 15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each | 160 |
| 19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY | 35 |
| 20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY | 35 |
| 21.—Landscape—French Scene. By TRACY | 30 |
| 22.—Surprised Deer | 30 |
| 23.—Landscape on the Dodder | 30 |
| 24.—Bears at Play | 20 |
| 25.—Landscape—"Old Church" | 15 |
| 26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY | 15 |
| 27.—Marine View. By STRONG | 10 |
| 28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each | 120 |
| Total | $2,400 |

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $3 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery. The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE: ISAAC N. ARNOLD, ALEXANDER WHITE, JAMES MILLER, E. C. ROGERS, JAS. GRANT WILSON, THOMAS B. BRYAN, C. N. DYER, J. M. WILSON, EDMUND ANDREWS, S. M. KERFOOT. SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer, COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, 25 conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to L. W. VOLK, Box 4108 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no26-d559-1m

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 138 Lake Street. BARNUM BRO'S., Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, SHAKER YARN, Baskets, Bird Cages, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C., The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited. REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 138 - LAKE STREET - 138 [oc13'60-1y]

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the "Hope M..." [illegible]


### Miscellaneous.


THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH, MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS. In order to meet the requirements of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose. In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss Watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end. In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world. The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these watches: Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Maine, N. P. WILLIS, New York, HORACE GREELEY, CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, PAUL MORPHY, New Orleans, Dr. J. MARION SIMS, Lieut. M. A. WISE, U. S. N., S. I. PRIME, Gen. G. P. MORRIS, New York, JOHN G. SAXE, Vermont, Hon. N. P. BANKS, Mass., FRANK LESLIE, WM. H. CARY, New York, NORMAN WIARD, Wisconsin, Prof. BARTLETT, West Point, Col. W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A., WILSON G. HUNT, New York, PETER COOPER, New York. CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co. As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y. de8xeod2m-eow

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. je14-c554-eSatly

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS, The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public. RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES. This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated. It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or intermittents, it is said is invaluable. For diarrhœa, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy. One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public." Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by CHAS. H. ATWOOD, 19 Central Street, Boston. Wholesale and Retail by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago. no14eod mw&f1y

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH. [oc7cdly]

AGENTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS, ATTENTION!—I have a new and beautiful style of HARD METAL Needle Threader and CROCHET combined. A splendid article—gold plated—a perfect jewel, and indispensable to the work-basket of every lady in the land. No one can fail to make money by selling them. Apply to or address, with stamp, H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street. Box 3731. del4x8t

TOMPKINS & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block, Have the following property for Sale or Exchange: $20,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property. 9,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash. 100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low. Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues. Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property. Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms. One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange. Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property. A Drug Store for sale very low for cash. Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois. Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain. del4-d661-1m

WEST SIDE DISPENSARY. FREE TO THE POOR. Drs. F. T. DeDerkey and J. Ulrich, German Physicians, may be consulted on all acute and chronic diseases, every Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 P. M. at 64 West Randolph street. ☞ No charge for medicine. no11x3t

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware. The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising the grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONELE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatlain and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sett, Communion Service Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d658-1m] H. R. CABEREY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. de14-d659-1m H. R. CABEREY.

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of REGALIA, Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Setts, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $175. Silver Lodge Jewels from $40 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. Plated $15. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $30 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c. constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d660-1m H. R. CABEREY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL. This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Corns, Ague and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we can especially recommend it; not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d661-1m H. R. CABEREY.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. Warner. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section thirty-one (31), and running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty-four (24) rods, to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty (80) by twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve (12) acres of land in Range twelve (12). Township thirty-eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and erections of whatever kind or nature upon said lot of land. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated December 15th, 1860. de17-d682-td

NEW LAW BOOKS AT D. B. COOKE & CO'S, 111 Lake street.

| | |
|---|---|
| VOL. 23D ILLINOIS REPORTS | $5.00 |
| VOL. 19TH UNITED STATES DIGEST | $5.00 |
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| WALKER'S AMERICAN LAW | $5.00 |
| WILLARD'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE | $3.50 |

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D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Standard Edition of the Laws. THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS, Compiled by SCATES, TREAT and BLACKWELL, 2 vols. Royal 8vo., law sheep, $12.00. Embracing all General Laws. Price $12.00. Can be sent by Mail or Express, or had of the Publishers, D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

NEW CIDER.—100 Bbls. more of Phelps' Non-Fermenting Cider just received. Also 200 Bbls. Prime Michigan Apples. On consignment. HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO. de11-d658-1w No. 215 South Water street.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 25 Court House. no23-d559-3m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—VANDERSALL & CHASE, Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 6 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago. B. VANDERSALL. [no17-d475-3m] E. T. CHASE.

CHARLES FREDERICK, 115 North Clark Street, Manufacturer of Willow Ware, Fancy Work, Ladies' Work Stands, Tables, Chairs, Paper Baskets, Fancy Cradles, Children's Rocking and Arm Chairs, &c. ☞ Willow Ware repaired at the shortest notice. de1x1w

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy, Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, can be had [illegible]

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860. WHOLESALE AGENCY For the sale of the following POPULAR ARTICLES AT J. H. JOHNSON'S, No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street. R. R. LANDON, AGENT. SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS. Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy. PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental-Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c. JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity. OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents. GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine. CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine. SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER. OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c. IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c. SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c. SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER. PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH. PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing. DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. sel3'60-1y

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| **EAST:** | | |
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL. | | |
| | 10:30 A. M. | 6:00 A. M. |
| | 11:00 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. |
| PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO. | | |
| | 10:30 A. M. | 5:30 A. M. |
| | 10:30 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. |
| **SOUTH:** | | |
| LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO. | | |
| | 9:45 P. M. | 9:30 A. M. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL. | | |
| | 7:10 A. M. | 9:30 A. M. |
| | 8:50 P. M. | 9:30 P. M. |
| **WEST:** | | |
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. | | |
| | 5:15 A. M. | 7:15 A. M. |
| | 10:40 A. M. | 8:45 P. M. |
| | 5:15 P. M. | 11:45 P. M. |
| CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL. | | |
| | 3:40 P. M. | 11:40 A. M. |
| GALENA & CHICAGO UNION. | | |
| | 3:40 P. M. | 11:40 A. M. |
| ELGIN & STATE LINE. | | |
| | 3:40 P. M. | 11:40 A. M. |
| **NORTH:** | | |
| CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE. | | |
| | 12:30 A. M. | 7:45 A. M. |
| | 5:00 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. | | |
| | 12:30 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| | 5:00 P. M. | 6:00 P. M. |

Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern Cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by connecting trains, thereby avoiding the delay of rebilling at intermediate points. We have lately extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the transaction of business in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY, FOR DENVER CITY, And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also call the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to give credit, or that are unknown—in such cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. When the goods so ordered will not afford our regular rates by passenger trains the same can be shipped by freight trains consigned to our care and invoices sent by regular express to be collected on delivery of goods. Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly. Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messengers, who will receipt for same. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't. Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860. del2-d635-1m

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41 NEW WORSTED GOODS. Skating Basques, Skating Caps, GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS, PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS HOODS. HOODS. Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality. A large assortment of COMMENCED SLIPPERS, Zephyr Worsteds and Wollen Yarns. SUTTON & BURKITT, (LATE R. DUNK,) 41 - La Salle Street - 41 de8d600-3m

CALL AT GALE BROTHERS, No. 202 Randolph Street, AND EXAMINE THEIR NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS, Suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THE CHICAGO POST.—On the 23d day of December, 1860, there will be issued the first number of the CHICAGO POST, a Daily, Commercial, Literary and Local Newspaper—not political or bound to any party, but devoted to the best interests of Chicago and the northwest. Its main object will be to furnish the early publication of NEWS, and to accomplish that end no expense or labor will be spared. The POST will be under the general editorial charge and control of JAMES W. SHEAHAN, who for nearly six years had charge of the late CHICAGO TIMES. He will be aided by several gentlemen well known for their ability and experience. For full details of the objects of the paper, see circulars. TERMS—The Daily issue of the POST will be delivered in this city for 10 cents per week, payable to the carriers; or for $5 per year, payable in advance. The paper will be sent by mail for $5 a year in advance. A Weekly Paper, to be called the "Dollar Post," will be sent by mail for one dollar a year. Liberal arrangements will be made with News Agents. Advertisements will be inserted upon reasonable terms. Until a business office is fitted up, all letters, orders, &c., can be addressed through the Post Office to JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Editor Chicago Post. de12-d657-1w

SALE OF BONDS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.—At the request of the holders thereof, and by virtue of a power of attorney vesting in me the right to sell said collateral securities, I shall sell at public sale, at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of December now current, at half past twelve o'clock in the day. Thirteen One Thousand Dollar Bonds, issued by Cass County, State of Illinois, and bearing eight per cent. interest, to satisfy the debt for which they were pledged. [de10-d623-9t] J. M. PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Tucker Randolph & Carter, was dissolved on the 28th ult. Joseph H. Tucker and Samuel F. Carter retiring from the firm. Charles Randolph will continue the Commission Business as heretofore at the same place, and will also settle all accounts and business of the late firm. JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860. CHAS. RANDOLPH, de12-d636-1w SAMUEL F. CARTER.

UNITED STATES MAIL. Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers: Bohemian, Capt. McMaster, Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland, N'th Briton, "Grange, N'th American, "Aiton, AngloSaxon, "Balantine, Canadian, (new,) Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool: First Class, according to state room....$80 and $90. Steerage, found with cooked provisions.... Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months....$160 and 180. Steerage....$ [illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York; Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee; or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st., d1y.1stp Under Adams House, Chicago.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES. BURWELL & WYANT, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block. Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Underskirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets. Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction. GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY. no26d546.1w

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 29 Clark street (up stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. N. B.—Bowen is also agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. [oc13d[illegible]-3m]

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, AT BURWELL & WYANT'S, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. no26d497.1w

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, Rosewood, Marble Beds with Improved Combination Cushions, 50 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere. Also, Old Tables re-cushioned and repaired at short notice at the only Billiard Table Factory in Chicago. 120 Madison Street. (Between Wells and La Salle streets.) del12d639-1w A. B. GRIFFITH, Agent.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Kuss will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults. [illegible]


### Railroads.


PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD. 1860-61....Winter Arrangement....1860-61. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows: 5.30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.) 6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains. Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. ☞ Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad Route. TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, With Promptness and Dispatch. J. N. DeBARRY, Supt. W. D. J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent. D. W. BOSS Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbidge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. ☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ON ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athen & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R." E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt., Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: 7.45 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.30 A. M. 12.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 4.30 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at: 11.34 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M.; arrives at Chicago at 8.45 A. M. no24 S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 7.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 5.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.15 (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrive at 10.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted). G. C. HAMMOND, Sup't. CHICAGO, April 7, 1860.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 8.00 p. m., Detroit at 8.30, arrives at Buffalo at 8.45 p. m. New York at 10.15 a. m., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. fe10-60-1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61....Winter Arrangement....1860-61. Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25. 6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line. 6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line. Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas. 6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland. 6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route. ☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot. Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt. ja6'60-1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10.30 P. M.; Boston 12.00 night. 6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany 7.00 A. M.; New York 12.30 A. M.; Boston noon. 9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours. 6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours; Louisville in 18 hours. 4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. S. SARGENT, General Agent. fe25

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz: Day Express—12.30 Noon. Evening Express—6 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville. ☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

ALTON, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

| | Day Express. | Night Exp. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago at | 9.15 A. M. | 9.00 P. M. |
| Arrive at Joliet | 10.50 " | 10.40 " |
| " Peoria | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " Bloomington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " Decatur | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " Springfield | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " Jacksonville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " Alton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " St. Louis | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 5.40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.30 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.20 A. M. ☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains. CONNECTIONS:—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street. JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers. R. B. MASON, Superintendent. C. G. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. del

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.00 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train and 4 P. M. train; for Madison, Mineral Point and Crystal Lake, will take the 4.00 P. M. train. Geneva, Lake and intermediate points will take the 11.40 A. M. train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860....Winter Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets: 9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.00 P. M.; St. Louis 11.20 P. M.; Cairo 4.25 A. M. 9.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at St. Louis at [illegible]; Cairo 3.20 P. M.; New Orleans in 50 hours. Trains arrive at Chicago at: 7.10 A. M. and 8.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.


### Legal Advertisements.


MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 22 of mortgages, page 437, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And, whereas, it was provided in said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, as made, the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice, in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that we, the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the seventh day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, and on the line of Henry Hepworth's land (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 13.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.29 chains; thence east 13.79 1-2 chs to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 30, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. Wiltsee therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM, Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860. MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee. oc24-d322-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place. Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no17-d475-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place. Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. de8td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cuppernell and F. M. Cuppernell, his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D., 1860 execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain judgement note bearing even date with said mortgage, for the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, at twelve months from date, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Adams and State of Wisconsin on the 30th day of April 1860, in vol. 5 of mortgages, pages 97 and 98, and default having been made in the payment of said note at the time and place in said mortgage specified, public notice is hereby given, that I shall on the 14th day of December A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right and interest and equity of redemption of the said Morris F. Cuppernell in and to the following described property in said mortgage contained to pay said note, together with all costs and charges, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township sixteen (16) north, of range number five (5) east, containing forty (40) acres more or less, according to the government survey. Also, that certain piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot number one (1) in block number five (5) in the village of Cascade in the county of Adams in the State of Wisconsin, and running thence west to White Creek, thence north eight (8) rods to the north line of said block five (5); thence north eight rods to the north line of said block five (5); thence north to the south line of the highway leading from the said village of Cascade to Quincy; thence easterly on said line of said highway to the northwest corner of said block number five (5) on Jefferson street; thence south on said Jefferson street to the place of beginning, containing four-fifths of an acre more or less, with all buildings and improvements on the same, all of the real estate being situated in Adams county, State of Wisconsin. C. P. BRADLEY, de4d586d Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place. de17-d677-4d C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 25th, A. D. 1859, executed by Frederick Boettger and Carharine Boettiger his wife, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book 179 of deeds, page 162, will, on the application of Nathan Mears, the holder of the promissory notes specified in said deed, by reason of default in the payment of certain interest monies, accrued on said notes, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the city of Chicago on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described parcels of land, to wit: Lot No. eight (8) in block No. one (1) in Midgley's Addition to Chicago. Also, a parcel of land commencing at the south east corner of section twenty-eight (28) in township forty-one (41) north of range twelve (12) east of the third principal meridian; thence north on the section line six and seventy-five hundredths chains; thence west and parallel to the section line twenty chains; thence south six and seventy-five hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains, thence north four and sixty-two hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one and three-fourths acres. Also, commencing at the said south-east corner of section twenty-eight; thence east thirty-five and fifty-five hundredths chains; thence south nineteen and three-fourths chains; thence west thirty-five and fifty-five hundredths chains; thence north nineteen and three-fourths chains to the place of beginning. Also, the south half of lot No. eleven (11) in block No. seventeen (17) in Johnston's Subdivision of the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. six (6) in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen east of the third principal meridian, all of said parcels of land situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c. Chicago, December 1, 1860. de5d576d

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1859, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 175 of Deeds, on Page 487, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, to wit:—One for the sum of $600.00, payable to Nathan Mears or order, and in which was by agreement deducted the sum ... [illegible] payable to Alvira A. Norton or order, and which has been by them assigned to Jacob Flasser, and which the said note payable the 2nd day of August, 1860, and whereas, default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest, and application has been made to me by the legal holders of said notes required the ... sale by me, according to the terms of the trust in said deed set forth. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of authority given in, and in accordance with the terms of, said deed of trust I shall on Saturday, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Evanston, in Cook County, a described as follows, to-wit: Lot number seven (7), in Block number sixty-seven (67) of said Town (village) of Evanston, as shown by the recorded plat ... and recorded in the County of Cook, together with the hereditaments, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James Kenny therein. FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee, Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1860. Office No. 11 Methodist Church Block. de1-d370-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company and John W. Brooks vs. Elizabeth E. Burson, Jemima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Henrietta Burson, Thomson E. Burson and Edward Burson.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to all the said defendants above named that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the 12th day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1860,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said defendants above named shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of a term thereof to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaints, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs. no17-d475-6w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: On the second day of January and July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 43 of Mortgages, at Page 610, and, whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest falling due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid; Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, for reason of said default in payment of the interest, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit: "That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in Block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon." JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. oc4-d19-td The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860. oc1-d18-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Storkson, Nelle Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebur Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Carina Bryngelson and Mari Ellevson—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, Nelle Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebur Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Carina Bryngelson, Mari Ellevson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February next (1861,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. de14-d665-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Ellen Granger vs. Balthaser Roth and Clara Bell. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock (meridian,) on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot seven (7) of sub-lot eight (8) on the north side of sub-lot nine (9) in Block three (3) of block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove off said buildings from the premises within a given time. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did by Indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 188, Page 444, convey to Hasbrouck Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 49, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment of a certain note dated August 24th, 1858, and payable to Thomas Calender ... [illegible] ... and whereas, said Calender has represented to the undersigned that said note is long over due and unpaid. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said note. de4-d586-td HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with best Cushions in the world, for $150, $250 and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will attend to them as if given in person. All tables sold by me warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City. oc13d[illegible]

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE. FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W. SEARS DREW, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Class Passengers. Apply to CHAS. H. FESSENDEN, 23 Wall st. ... [illegible] New York, Dec. 1, 1860.



CHICAGO TRI[BUNE]. Daily, Tri-Weekly and [Weekly]. EDITORS AND PROPRIET[ORS]: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHA[RLES]..., JOS..., ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK [STREET].


TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRI[BUNE]: Daily, delivered in city by carrier, p[er]... Daily, delivered in city by carrier, ... Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year... Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six m[onths]... Tri-Weekly, per year... Weekly, single subscribers... " 3 copies... " 5 copies... " 10 copies... " 20 copies, and one to getter up... Money in registered letters may ... our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," ...

# Chicago Tri[bune].

TUESDAY, DECEMBER [18, 1860].

FROM SOUTH CARO[LINA].

The small pox and the seced[ers] ... tion seem to have arrived a[t] ... S. C., about the same time. ... appears to be getting the adva[ntage] ... general stampede of the latte[r] ... for.

OUR EXCHANGE L[IST].

We are overwhelmed with ... for an exchange, and are comp[elled] ... cline in almost every instan[ce] ... change list has come to be a ... tax upon us, and self-protectio[n] ... necessary, against our inclina[tion] ... enlarge it. Will our country c[otempora]ries to whom we have *not* sen[t] ... pectus for 1861, do us the favor ... *lish it*. It would gratify us t[o] ... daily edition to every journal in ... west, but really we cannot affo[rd] ...

QUITE RIGHT.

In the House of Representati[ves] ... day a resolution was adopted b[y] ... 151 to 14, recommending the re[peal of] ... State laws that conflict with the ... tion and laws of the United Sta[tes] ... is eminently just and proper. W... will have the effect to purge t[he statute] books of Louisiana and Mississi[ppi] ... laws interfering with the freedom ... and the press, as well as to pers[uade Ver]mont and Wisconsin to repeal ... found in their respective codes a[t variance] with the plain teachings of the ... tion. We are not aware that ... such thing is to be found in ... States, but if it be there it is altog[ether] ... and safe to urge an immediate r[epeal] ... repeal.

SO IT GOES.

The pernicious example of ... one or half a dozen Cotton St[ates] ... cede is shown by a movement pr[oposed] ... Washington by certain citizens of ... to detach that State from the U[nion and] set up a government independe[nt of] the North and the South. We do n[ot attach] much importance to the dispat[ch which] brings this intelligence, although ... been advised that the humbug of ... able secession," advocated in ... where it ought not to have been ... ted, had greatly demoralized the ... men of Missouri, and had given ... fiers of the State an influence far ... their numbers and personal ... Nevertheless, we will stake an[y] ... reason, that Missouri never attem[pts] ... sion, either of the sort which Sou[th Caro]lina and Georgia are essaying, or ... kind which her own disunionists ... to be plotting at Washington.

GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass has actually resigned ... of Secretary of State, on accou[nt of the] President's refusal to send reinfo[rcements] to the officer in charge at Fort M[oultrie]. The Washington *Constitution*, "to ... misapprehensions in the public ... gives precisely the same reason[s] ... steps which the public have a... "misapprehended." Attorney-[General] Black has been called to the post o[f Secre]tary of State, and the President ... groping about for an Attorney-Ge[neral].

We are glad to record a wise, ... patriotic act on the part of Gen. ... the later years of his long officia[l life]. He need not await the tardy app[roval of] posterity for the step, which he ... His cotemporaries recognize and co[mmend] ... the independent course which say ... world "I have no fellowship with ... "I cannot tarnish my good name ... "ciating with its aiders and abette[rs]."

KANSAS—TO-NIGHT.

A call for a public meeting this ... in behalf of the starving people of ... appears in our columns this morni[ng] ... we add anything to the appeals wh[ich] come to us day after day and we[ek after] week from our suffering brothers ... ters in that Territory? Forty th[ousand] bushels of grain are ready in differ[ent parts] of our State awaiting shipment, an[d there] is no money to pay the freight. Sh[all we] not be at least as liberal to our ow[n kin]dred as we were a few years since ... people of a distant country, when th[e cry] of famine assailed our ears from Ire[land]?

We need not multiply evidence ... distress which actually exists in K[ansas], but the following extract from a le[tter re]ceived by a well known citizen, ha[s been] handed us for publication. It ... Breckinridge county, K. T., Dec. 8, ...

* * * * *

"I did not think I would say a word to ... in regard to our condition, but after receiv[ing your] friendly letter, I concluded to let you ... plain facts in regard to my own conditio[n] ... will apply equally as well to many more ... zens of this famishing country.

"I left Kingston the 12th of April, and ... here on the 16th of May. I brought things ... sufficient to keep the house comfortably ... they are concerned. I planted twelve acr[es] ... I drew it all home, corn stalks and all, ... I think there will be probably about five b[ushels] ... wormy nubbage in the whole. I traded my ... harness and wagon for my 160 acres of pra[irie] ... ten acres broke. I built me a house and ... me a cow which took every cent, hoping at ... that there would be plenty of provision[s] ... country to be obtained for work; but the c[rop] ... proves to be a perfect failure, and conse[quently] there is no business going on and no wo[rk] ... done for provisions or money—in fact ther[e is] very little of either in the country.

"As I have commenced on facts I will ... exactly what we live on at present: For ... two weeks we have subsisted on corn brea[d] ... with cold water and sorghum molasses ... down. To-night for supper we had a mess ... tatoes which came from the Aid Society, ... about a bushel, which will help some tow[ards sus]taining life. I have about three bushels ... meal on hand and that is all, and I do n[ot know] where the rest is to come from. I do not ... Aid Society will be able to furnish it for ... that are in need of assistance."

FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Public Meeting To-Night in Metropoli[tan] Hall.

The undersigned unite in calling a ... Meeting at Metropolitan Hall, this eve[ning at] half-past seven o'clock, to take into co[nsidera]tion the present terrible destitution in ... resulting from the drought and con[sequent] loss of crops, and to devise such actio[n as the] case urgently demands:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. G. Hammond, | W. R. Arthur, |
| Melville W. Fuller, | H. P. Mather, |
| L. S. Taft, | C. H. McCormick, |
| C. J. Hull, | G. S. Armstrong, |
| John F. Stallions, | H. K. Sargent, |
| R. S. Wilson, | I. L. Hayward, |
| L. C. Paine Freer, | M. D. Ogden, |
| Peter Page, | Gage Bro. & Dr[ake], |
| Wm. F. Tucker & Co. | W. H. Brown, |
| E. H. Sheldon, | W. B. Carter, |
| E. Aiken, | O. B. White, |
| C. H. Quinlan, | W. H. Rice & Co., |
| J. W. Merrill, | C. N. Holden, |
| Hoard & Hoes, | J. C. Dore, |
| G. H. Kedzey, | S. K. Dow, |
| E. H. Rice, | Geo. F. William[s], |
| W. Lake, | Turner, Hurd & C[o.], |
| Henry Martin, | Pearce & Benjam[in], |
| O. Bradley, | D. Lake, |
| Luther Haven, | Orren Smith, |
| John C. Haines, | Albert D. Guild, |
| Hill & Norton, | G. D. Bushe, |
| N. B. Kider, | W. H. Wells, |
| Franklin Webster, | J. Hallock, |
| John B. Ideson & Co. | J. Y. Scammon, |
| J. L. Scripps, | Horace White, |
| C. H. Ray, and others. | |

Excitement at Beecher's Chu[rch].

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A rumor wa[s current] last yesterday that a mob would ... Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the ... when it was expected that Henry ... Beecher would preach another viol[ent anti-]slavery sermon. A posse of 300 Metro[politan] Police officers were detailed in and ab[out the] building, but notwithstanding the la[rge] crowd in attendance, their service[s were] not called in requisition. A subscript[ion for] the relief of Kansas was taken up th[ere] ...